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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE loſs of an important queſtion in either Houſe of parliament had been ſo long conſidered as a ſufficient warning for the miniſters who ſupported it to retire, that though the two ſecretaries of ſtate had boldly declared that they would not give way to the dark intrigues of ſecret influence, and that they did not doubt being able to carry a new India bill through the Upper Houſe, by expoſing the arts which had been employed to defeat the former, it was clearly underſtood that their adminiſtration was at an end, and their removal from office was daily expected.

Dec. 19. *Lord North* and *Mr. Fox* announced a change of miniſtry, by ſeating themſelves on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe, over againſt the Treaſury benches. They were followed by Lord John Cavendiſh, Sir Grey Cooper, and the whole ſequel and dependence of the coalition. As the Houſe continued to fill, a very formidable number of members ranged themſelves on the oppoſite ſide, while the Treaſury benches were, comparatively ſpeaking, but thinly occupied. Confidence in their own ſtrength, and a haughty contempt for their adverſaries, preſerved their phalanx as yet unbroken. The event has not been anſwerable to their expectations, and ſhews, that in politics, as well as in war, no enemy is to be deſpiſed for his weakneſs.

The idea was not yet entertained, that a miniſtry could maintain themſelves in office, in oppoſition to a majority of the Houſe of Commons. A diſſolution of parliament was univerſally believed to be the only expedient by which a new miniſtry could be eſtabliſhed, ſince the diſcarded ſecretaries were at the head of as formidable a party in the Lower Houſe, as ever ſupported any miniſter in the utmoſt plenitude of power. The debate of the day turned ſolely on this point. *Mr. H. Dundas*, and thoſe who ſupported the new miniſtry, wiſhed the Houſe to adjourn till to-morrow, for the purpoſe of reading the land-tax bill a third time, that it might be ready to qualify the demands on the public credit on the 5th of January. This was oppoſed by *Mr. Baker* on the part of oppoſition, who anticipated *Mr. Dundas's* motion, by moving to adjourn to Monday. In ſupport of this motion it was urged, that the ſingular ſtate of the country demanded the moſt ſerious attention of the Houſe; that they ought carefully to guard againſt any impediment to their deliberations on that important ſubject; and that the ſureſt way to do this was to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they ſhould be permitted to meet on Monday and conſider the ſtate of the nation. It was ridiculous to aſſert that the public credit would be affected by this delay, as not a ſhilling of the land tax could be applied to the payments of the 5th of January, a vote to make up the deficiency of taxes being always the mode of providing for them; nor would it prevent the paſſing of the bill time enough to anſwer all the purpoſes that were expected from it.

Mr. Fox ſaid that the adjournment

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Conſols, the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

for to-morrow was merely a ſcheme, by getting the bill paſſed, to make way for that abominable buſineſs, a diſſolution of parliament, in open violation of the dignity of the Houſe, and in utter contempt of its reſolutions. If the Houſe did not at that time ſet its face againſt any infraction of the practical conſtitution, as it had been exerciſed ſince the revolution, there was an end of the conſtituent branches of the legiſlature. The ſacred name of Majeſty had been abuſed, to deſtroy the conſtitutional rights of the people in their legiſlative function, and the perſons who were pointed out by rumour as having employed ſuch influence, though often called upon to diſavow it, and having repeated opportunities to do ſo with honour, had ſtill choſen ſo far to preſerve their integrity, and to remain ſilent under charges the moſt criminal and dangerous.

Lord Mulgrave ſaid, that to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they ſhould meet again, was, in effect, to withhold the ſupply, till a defeated faction had made the laſt bold attempt of diſappointment and deſpair.

Mr. Arden wondered why gentlemen ſhould be ſo anxious to prevent a diſſolution of parliament, or what reaſon they had to apprehend ſuch a meaſure. And if it were really intended, what could prevent it? The reſolutions of that Houſe. He muſt be a timid man indeed, and unfit to be the miniſter of this country, who would be over-awed by a reſolution of that Houſe, on a queſtion of its own continuance or annihilation.

Mr. Fox reprobated this doctrine. The learned gentleman ought to have known that the voice of the Houſe of Commons was the voice of the people, as long as it was not contradicted by the people; and he muſt be a bold miniſter indeed who ſhould dare to deſpiſe the voice of the people. Premature diſſolutions were at all times dangerous, and more peculiarly ſo at preſent. For how ſtood the country with reſpect to foreign powers? How as to our own dependencies? What foreign power would treat with a government in which there was no ſtability? The frequent changes of adminiſtration would render us the laughing ſtock of Europe, and plunge every thing at home into ſuch a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, as might make the country feel all the horrors of a civil war, ſhort of blood-ſhed.—The adjournment to Monday was carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Lee, late Attorney-General, then moved that the further conſideration of Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill of pains and penalties be deferred to the 20th of July next. This was oppoſed by *Mr Baker*, and a diviſion took place; Ayes 27, Noes 8. What is rather ſingular, the Speaker and four tellers, added to thoſe members who divided, made no more than forty, the exact number that conſtitutes a Houſe.

Thus ended a buſineſs that had excited ſo much public attention, and had waſted ſo much of the time of the Houſe. We are to preſume that Sir Thomas Rumbold was innocent, ſince his criminality was never proſecuted to conviction: but we cannot help remarking, that his caſe affords an additional proof of the inſufficiency of the laws now in being to puniſh delinquencies committed in India, as heavy charges were alledged againſt him, the proceedings upon which were never brought to an iſſue.

Dec. 22. Mr. W. Grenville informed the Houſe that his noble relation, *(Lord Temple)* that he might not be ſuppoſed to ſeek protection from his ſituation as a miniſter againſt enquiry or juſtice, had that day reſigned into his Majeſty's hands the ſeals of office, with which he had been ſo recently honoured, and that he was now in his private capacity, unprotected by the influence of office, ready to anſwer for his late conduct, whenever a charge ſhould be brought againſt him.

Mr. Fox ſaid the noble lord certainly knew beſt why he had reſigned, as he alſo did why he had adventured into office but two days before, under exactly the ſame circumſtances which he wiſhed to perſuade the world had now induced him to reſign. It had never been ſaid that any reſolution would

would be levelled at the noble lord, of which he muſt have been well aware, for the nature of the tranſaction alluded to precluded the poſſibility of bringing evidence that would convict the noble lord, or any other perſon, of the charge which rumour had ſo confidently alledged.

The land-tax bill was then read a third time, and paſſed without any debate, and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the nation, *Mr. Huſſey* in the chair, *Mr. Erſkine* opened the buſineſs, by propoſing an addreſs to the King againſt a diſſolution of parliament. Such a propoſition flowed naturally from the reſolution which had been adopted by the Houſe on the 17th. It was no infringement of the royal prerogative, for it only preſumed to approach the throne with advice, in that dutiful and reſpectful manner which became ſubjects ſpeaking to their ſovereign, a privilege as inherent in that Houſe as the prerogative of calling and diſſolving parliament was in the crown. He enumerated the inconveniences and dangers that muſt ariſe from a diſſolution in ſo critical a ſituation of things. The ſtate of public credit at home; a commercial connexion with America; the diſtracted affairs of India; and the ſtate of the Company's finances, which called for immediate relief from parliament; theſe were objects of which the conſideration could not be delayed without manifeſt injury to the ſtate. The preſent Houſe of Commons had acquired a thorough knowledge of India affairs, by an inveſtigation purſued for two years with unremitting induſtry, and were, therefore, competent judges of what regulations were proper for the future government of it. A new parliament would be totally uninformed on the ſubject, and conſequently not qualified to bring the buſineſs to ſo ſpeedy a concluſion, as the preſſing neceſſities of the ſtate demanded. He denied that the rejection of the India bill furniſhed any kind of argument for a diſſolution. If parliament were to be diſſolved, merely becauſe the Houſe of Commons had paſſed a bill, which the Lords thought proper to reject, the independence of the former would be totally deſtroyed. He deſired to be informed what reaſon members ſhould aſſign to their conſtituents for being prematurely ſent back to them by a diſſolution. Was it becauſe they had no confidence in his Majeſty's miniſters? He would anſwer no, but becauſe his Majeſty's miniſters had no confidence in them; and as they were not miniſters to ſuit the parliament, they were reſolved to get a parliament to ſuit the miniſters. After a variety of other arguments not ſo immediately in point, he read the draught of an addreſs, and moved that the chairman be inſtructed to move the Houſe to agree to it. It acknowledged in the fulleſt extent the prerogative of the crown; repreſented the dangers apprehended from a diſſolution of parliament; and beſought his Majeſty to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the ſecret advice of perſons who might have intereſts of their own, ſeparate from the true intereſt of his Majeſty and his people*. *Colonel Fitzpatrick* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. H. Dundas oppoſed it as unneceſſary, and therefore improper. Like the reſolution from which it originated, it was founded merely on rumour. He was at a loſs to imagine whence the report of a diſſolution could ſpring. He would venture to aſſert that the preſent adviſers of the crown had no ſuch intention; and as far as he could pledge himſelf for the actions of another, he would pledge himſelf that his right honourable friend *(Mr. Pitt)* would not adviſe ſuch a meaſure. He, therefore, entreated the Houſe to conſider whether there were any grounds for adopting ſo ſerious a meaſure as that of carrying up an addreſs to the throne—a meaſure which ought never to be propoſed but on the moſt ſolemn occaſions, nor ever adopted, but when the neceſſity of it could be clearly and

* See our Magazine for January, p. 76. The concluding paragragh was copied from an addreſs preſented to King William in 1693, praying to be informed by whoſe advice he had withheld the royal aſſent to ſome bills of which he had thought proper to conſider.

unequivocally aſcertained. *Mr. Banks* was of the ſame opinion, and ſaid that he was authoriſed by *Mr. Pitt* to aſſure the committee that he had no intention to adviſe either a diſſolution or prorogation of parliament.

Mr. Fox could not be ſatisfied by theſe aſſurances, becauſe the very means by which the power of the preſent adviſers of the crown had been obtained might deprive them of it; and while they were declaring that parliament would not be diſſolved, the meaſure might be reſolved upon, in conſequence of ſome ſecret advice which they could neither foreſee nor over-rule. It was, therefore, incumbent on the committee to adopt a meaſure that would guard the conſtitution againſt the baneful effects of ſecret influence, and baniſh it for ever from about the throne.

Governor Johnſtone differed from both ſides of the Houſe. From the oppoſite opinions of the two Houſes on the India bill, and their tenaciouſneſs of thoſe opinions, he did not heſitate to declare that parliament ought to be diſſolved; and he would deem him a puſillanimous miniſter indeed, who ſhould be driven from the helm by any reſolution of that Houſe, againſt a meaſure which the ſafety of the public called for. He thought the advice reported to have been given by a noble earl capable of a good defence; for neither the law of the land, nor the ſpirit of the conſtitution, forbade an honeſt man to go to his ſovereign, and make known to him the ſentiments of his ſubjects on any meaſure in which they conceived their lives, their properties, or their liberties to be concerned.

Lord North replied to *Governor Johnſtone*, and ſeveral other ſpeakers who had borne an under part in the debate, in that rare and happy ſtrain which mixes attic humour with ſolid argument. He defended the coalition, as begun and conducted on honour and principle, and called for by the neceſſities of the ſtate, and animadverted moſt pointedly on the new miniſtry. Even it was a coalition, though at preſent it could muſter but two cabinet miniſters. If a coalition was a curſed thing, then this miniſtry of two men was a curſed miniſtry, for it was formed by a coalition of two perſons* who had formerly differed ſo eſſentially, that they could not agree upon any ſingle point, without the one ſacrificing his principles to the other. The coalition between him and his late right honourable colleague was a coalition of whole parties blended into one, for the purpoſe of forming a ſtable and permanent government. The coalition between the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and the Lord Preſident of the Council was a coalition of the ſhreds and remnants, the refuſe and gleanings of parties; they had bungled in their attempt at imitation, ſo that he might apply to them the ſaying of the Roman orator, *placuiſſe ſed non tetigiſſe*. But the firſt coalition was charged with having ſeiſed upon the government. This was not true: they had not entered the cabinet till empty and deſerted by the garriſon; and they had now left it as they found it, and marched out in a body. When they became poſſeſſed of the government, they were charged at worſt with having carried it by ſtorm, but bravely, and in the face of the enemy, and not by ſap; they had carried on their advances regularly, and above ground, in view of the foe; not by mining in the dark, and blowing up the fort before the garriſon were apprized of an intention to attack it. "Gentlemen (ſaid his lordſhip) have talked of the reſignation of my right honourable colleague. This is, indeed, a capital miſtake; for my right honourable friend did not reſign; he was turned out; I was turned out; we were all turned out; not the merit of having voted againſt the India bill could ſave the Lord Preſident of the Council from the mortification of being turned out with all his friends." With regard to the aſſurances given in the committee, he coincided entirely with *Mr. Fox*, and thought the addreſs ought to be carried, as the only effectual means of preventing the calamities which would flow from a diſſolution of parliament in the preſent cr ti-

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* Mr. Pitt and Lord Gower.

cal ſituation of affairs. The addreſs was voted without a diviſion. The committee did not break up, but the chairman was inſtructed to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.

An addreſs was then prepared according to *Mr. Erſkine's* draught, paſſed the Houſe, and ordered to be preſented by the whole Houſe.

Dec. 24. In the Houſe of Peers, *Lord Thurlow* was introduced as Chancellor. His Majeſty in perſon gave the royal aſſent to the malt-tax, land-tax, and ten other bills. The Houſe then adjourned to the 20th of January.

The Houſe of Commons carried up their addreſs to the King. His Majeſty's anſwer acknowledged the importance of the objects under their conſideration; truſted that they would proceed upon them with all convenient ſpeed, after ſuch an adjournment as the preſent circumſtances might ſeem to require; and concluded with an aſſurance that he would not interrupt their MEETING by any exerciſe of his prerogative either of prorogation or diſſolution.

The Houſe being returned from St. James's, *Mr. Fox* obſerved that his Majeſty's miniſters ſeemed at preſent to be driven from their intention to diſſolve the parliament, but how ſoon after the next meeting they might venture to do ſo he could not foreſee. He recommended a ſhort receſs, that the country might ſuffer as little as poſſible from the delay that would neceſſarily be created ſoon after the holidays, by another ſet of writs in the room of thoſe who ſhould vacate their ſeats on the formation of a new miniſtry, ſince to talk of the ſtability of the preſent, would be only to laugh at and inſult them.

Lord John Cavendiſh withdrew his bill to explain and amend the receipt-tax, not that he wiſhed to ſhrink from the unpopularity of it, but becauſe he preſumed modifications of the bill would be offered, and as he ſhould not concede at all, it would be better to let miniſters bring in a bill of their own.

The ſtate of the nation was then reſumed. *Lord Beauchamp* moved a reſolution to reſtrain the Lords of the Treaſury from permitting the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to accept any more bills, unleſs they ſhould be able to prove to parliament, that they had ſufficient means to provide for the payment of them, after paying the dividend, and diſcharging the debt due to government. *Mr. Fox* ſeconded the motion. *Lord Mulgrave* ſaid the Lords of the Treaſury were authoriſed by an act of parliament to conſent that the directors ſhould accept bills to a certain amount: it would, therefore, be abſurd to confine them by a reſolution of one branch of the legiſlature, from doing that which they were authoriſed to do by law.

Lord North defended the reſolution as neceſſary. He underſtood that bills were arrived, or expected to arrive, to the amount of 4,425,000l. it ought not, therefore, to be left to the diſcretion of the Lords of the Treaſury to bind the public to the payment of ſo large a ſum.

Mr. Scott admitted that, if the reſolution was neceſſary, it was not unconſtitutional; for the Houſe had an unqueſtionable right to adviſe his Majeſty's ſervants in the exerciſe of any function of executive government, however legally eſtabliſhed.—This appeared to be the general ſenſe of the Houſe, and the motion paſſed.

Lord Surrey acquainted the committee that a reformation had been intended in the duchy of Lancaſter, if not a total abolition of the duchy court, which had been in a great meaſure prevented by the grant of the chancellorſhip of that duchy, to the laſt perſon who held it, for life. He, therefore, moved to addreſs his Majeſty not to grant the ſaid office to any perſon, otherwiſe than during pleaſure, until the 20th of January next, which met with no oppoſition.

The reſolutions were then adopted by the Houſe, and it was agreed to meet again on the 26th, merely to order ſuch writs as might be wanted, and afterwards adjourn to January the 12th.

The remainder of this ſeſſion will conſtitute an intereſting period in the annals

annals of parliament.—We have ſeen a coalition, that united the powerful intereſts and extenſive connexions of two principal parties under leaders of tried and commanding abilities, poſſeſſing itſelf of the government, and proceeding to ſettle the disjointed affairs of the nation with vigour and ability, indeed, but with the ardour of men more intent upon power, than the confidence of the ſovereign, or the approbation of the people. We have ſeen the remains of a feeble and diſcomfited miniſtry, reinforced by all who diſliked the coalition, rallying their forces under the auſpices of the crown, and overthrowing their adverſaries who deſpiſed their oppoſition. We now ſee the diſcarded miniſters, relying on a majority of the Houſe of Commons, preparing with confident and eager haſte to regain the ſituations from which they have been diſmiſſed, and to abrogate the appointment of their ſucceſſors, which they conceive to be unwarrantable. From this ſtruggle we ſhall ſoon ſee a conſtitutional queſtion of great importance ariſe, which after being agitated for more than three months is now to be decided by an appeal to the people. To have a clear idea of this queſtion, we muſt carefully ſeparate it from the diſpute which gave it birth, a diſtinction that, during the preſent ferment of men's minds, will be made by few.

Jan. 12. As the King's anſwer was held to be ambiguous, though it certainly promiſed nothing further than that the Houſe ſhould meet again after the receſs, the debates on a diſſolution were reſumed a-freſh. As ſoon as the new miniſtry were ſworn, *Mr. Fox*, who had riſen to move the order of the day before their entrance, and by that means obtained poſſeſſion of the Houſe, roſe again. *Mr. W. Pitt* got up at the ſame time, and requeſted to be heard, as he had a meſſage to deliver from his Majeſty. *Mr. Fox* refuſed to give way, without meaning any diſreſpect to the meſſage of the crown, which he underſtood was of a nature that would brook delay, and perſiſted in moving the order of the day for going into a committee on the ſtate of the nation. This brought on a long debate, in which the proceedings of the Houſe before the receſs, in the abſence of thoſe perſons who ought to be preſent at the diſcuſſion of all important queſtions, was ſeverely cenſured by one ſide of the Houſe, and the principles upon which the preſent miniſters had come into power as ſeverely by the other. An expreſſion of *Mr. Pitt*, in calling himſelf the miniſter of the crown, and the equivocation of the King's anſwer, were treated with much aſperity. *Mr. Pitt* refuſed to give any explanation of the anſwer. It became not him to comment on an anſwer of the ſovereign delivered from the throne, nor to compromiſe the royal prerogative, or bargain it away in the Houſe of Commons. When he had authoriſed *Mr. Banks* to pledge his name to the Houſe that he would not adviſe a diſſolution, ſuch at that time had been his ſentiments, but he could not ſay that in no poſſible contingency ſuch a meaſure ought not to be adopted. *Mr. Powys* threw out the firſt hint of an union, which he afterwards laboured ſo anxiouſly and unſucceſsfully to accompliſh. *General Roſs* complained that he had been aſked by a lord of the bedchamber to ſupport the new miniſtry, and told that whoever voted againſt them would be looked upon as the King's enemy. On a diviſion, the motion was carried againſt the miniſtry, and *Mr. Huſſey* having taken the chair of the committee,

Mr. Fox moved three reſolutions. The firſt, voting it a "high crime and miſdemeanour for any perſon employed in the payment of public money to pay any ſums towards the ſupport of the ſervices voted in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, if parliament ſhould be prorogued or diſſolved before paſſing an act to appropriate the ſupplies to ſuch ſervices.

"2. That there be laid before the Houſe accounts of the ſeveral ſums iſſued towards ſervices voted in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, but not yet appropriated by an act of parliament to ſuch ſervices.

"3. That no monies be iſſued for

any public ſervice till the above return be made, and for three days afterwards."

The firſt and ſecond paſſed without a diviſion; but it being ſuggeſted that the third might embarraſs the payment of bills that would probably fall due, *Mr. Fox* conſented to withdraw it.

Theſe reſolutions were intended to provide againſt an immediate diſſolution of parliament, and to admoniſh miniſters of the temerity of undertaking the government of a free people, without poſſeſſing the confidence of their repreſentatives. Another calculated to prevent a diſſolution at a more advanced period was neceſſary, which was, "That the bill to prevent mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, be read a ſecond time on Monday the 23d day of February next."

Lord Surrey then made a few general obſervations on the critical and alarming ſituation of affairs, and on the circumſtances attending the late change of miniſters, by way of introduction to a reſolution, declaring,

"That in the preſent ſituation of his Majeſty's dominions, it is peculiarly neceſſary that there ſhould be an adminiſtration which has the confidence of this Houſe and of the public."

Mr. H. Dundas ſaid, that it was neceſſary for an adminiſtration to poſſeſs the confidence of the crown and of the other Houſe of parliament, as well as the confidence of that Houſe and of the people, and propoſed an amendment, by altering the latter part of the motion to "the confidence of the crown, the parliament, and the people." The amendment was negatived, and the motion carried.

His next reſolution was "That the late changes in his Majeſty's councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and univerſal reports that his Majeſty's ſacred name had been unconſtitutionally abuſed, to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were new and extraordinary, and ſuch as do not conciliate or engage the affections of this Houſe."

This was pointed ſo directly againſt miniſtry, that their friends of courſe oppoſed it. *Mr. H. Dundas* moved that the chairman leave the chair, on which a diviſion and debate took place, when there appeared a majority of 54 againſt them.

The Houſe was reſumed, and the different reſolutions reported and agreed to. *Mr. Pitt* then preſented the meſſage from his Majeſty, which related to the landing of ſome Heſſian troops in England, on their way from America to Germany*. An addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for the gracious communication contained in the meſſage, was voted, and ordered to be preſented by members of the privy-council.

Jan. 14. *Mr. Pitt* opened his plan for the better government of India, which he prefaced with ſome general obſervations, levelled chiefly againſt *Mr. Fox's* bill. The outlines of it were, that the territorial acquiſitions of the Company, and all their political concerns, ſhould be under the management of the public. That a board ſhould be eſtabliſhed for this purpoſe, conſiſting of a ſecretary of ſtate, the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, and two or three members of the privy-council. That all commercial matters ſhould reſt entirely with the Company, ſubject, however, to the interpoſition of the board, whenever it ſhould be found neceſſary. That in all caſes of difference between the board and the directors, in drawing the line of diſtinction between political and commercial matters, an appeal ſhould lie from the board to the King in council. That all orders ſent out to India by the directors ſhould be counterſigned by the ſecretary of ſtate, which would render the orders more reſpectable abroad, and make thoſe who ſigned them reſponſible at home. And, to ſave the country from any additional burthen, he meant to ſelect ſuch privy-counſellors as had places of great emolument and little trouble, who would do the buſineſs without any additional income. He propoſed tha the governments abroad ſhould conſiſt

* See our Magazine for March, page 242.

conſiſt of four members each, including the governour, two of them to be appointed by the crown, and removeable at pleaſure, and the governour to have a caſting voice. That the commander in chief of the forces ſhould be in the appointment of the crown, becauſe it was fit that he who held the ſword ſhould be under the controul of the crown, which alone has the right to make war. Whether the inferior preſidencies of India ſhould be governed by perſons appointed at home, or by the boards of the ſuperior councils in India, he would not determine; but would be ready to adopt ſuch ideas on the ſubject as ſhould ſeem adviſeable. To guard againſt eſtabliſhing a new and dangerous influence, he would leave the nomination to all places abroad where it had always reſted. The appointment of writers and cadets would remain with the Company, as well as the diſpoſal of thoſe valuable contracts, which were ſuch powerful engines of influence. There were many other points relative to the internal government of India, that might be made the ſubject of other bills. *Mr. Fox*'s ſecond India bill for that purpoſe, he thought in its principle wholly unobjectionable; but it would be impolitic, and perhaps impracticable, to reſtore every perſon to poſſeſſions in India, from which they had been driven, unleſs with a very ſhort retroſpect indeed. He had it in contemplation to erect a tribunal for the trial of ſuch offences committed in India as were not cognizable in the King's courts. This court might conſiſt of the judges of England, and a conſiderable number of civilians; and to the accuſed he would allow ſomething like a challenge to a certain number of theſe judges, whoſe power of puniſhing ſhould not extend to life or limb; but ſhould be confined merely to fine and impriſonment. He was careful to contraſt the different parts of this plan with *Mr. Fox*'s, and reſted the merits of it particularly on its being founded on propoſitions that had obtained the conſent of the Company, and on its introducing no new eſtabliſhment unknown to the conſtitution

Mr. Fox denied that the concurrence of ſo ſmall a number as two hundred and fifty who had voted for the propoſitions on which this bill was founded could fairly imply the conſent of fourteen hundred, the number of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock. And ſince the majority of theſe proprietors conſiſted of perſons who purchaſed or acquired ſtock only for political purpoſes, or to ſupport certain ſervants of the Company abroad againſt thoſe who might be ſuppoſed inimical to them, their concurrence or diſapprobation did not weigh a feather with him, in deviſing means to ſecure to this country the benefits to be derived from the territorial poſſeſſions in India. He defended his own bill againſt *Mr. Pitt*'s objections, and ſhewed very clearly the abſurdity of appointing governments for India, removeable at the will of the crown, ſo that every change of miniſters at home, would produce a change of men and meaſures there. He called the appeal from the board to the council a ludicrous appeal from the council to the council. If the appeal was from the deciſion of the miniſter, what could be expected from it? And if it was from the deciſion of the miniſter and council together, there was ſtill leſs chance of its being reverſed. The appointment of one half of the members of the ſuperior governments, and the caſting voice of the governours would, in reality, inveſt the crown with the entire government of India. He pronounced a moſt animated philippic againſt *Mr. Pitt*, and accuſed him of having made the India buſineſs a ſnare for the deſtruction of the late miniſtry. At the opening of the ſeſſion he had come to the Houſe, and called for a meaſure co-extenſive with the evil. He had declaimed againſt all palliatives, that he might drive miniſters into his toils, and from the moment that an adequate remedy was propoſed, he had loaded it with every opprobrious epithet. He had been called a young man too pure for the times. He had diſclaimed all connexion with the noble lord in the blue ribband, becauſe, as he ſaid, he had corrupted the parliament, and engaged

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it in meaſures that had undone the country; but this paragon of purity had taken to his boſom the very man* who had been ſuppoſed to be the agent of this corruption. It was true, he had obliged him to undergo a political regeneration; he had compelled him to break through every tie of gratitude to the noble lord, to whom he owed every thing; and, having ſacrificed his honour, his character, his conſcience, he was no longer remembered to have been inſtrumental in ſupporting the American war, or in corrupting parliament; as ſoon as he had rendered himſelf the opprobrium of human nature and the outcaſt of ſociety, this immaculate young miniſter received him into confidence, and employed him in his ſervice. The debate was interrupted by an improbable ſtory of an attempt, on the part of the *Duke of Portland*, to corrupt members of the Houſe during the receſs. It was haſtily introduced by two young gentlemen, who ſeem to have conſulted their feelings more than their judgement, and rendered the Houſe for ſeveral hours a ſcene of clamour and tumult. As the charge afterwards appeared to have no better foundation than a Chriſtmas jeſt, and was abandoned by the authors of it, it was dropped by the conſent of all parties.

Leave was given to bring in a bill according to *Mr. Pitt*'s plan.

Jan. 16. *Mr. Duncombe* preſented a petition from the county of York, on the ſubject of parliamentary reform, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt brought in his India bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed. *Lord Surrey* deſired to know from the miniſter, whether parliament was to be diſſolved or not? *Mr. Pitt* declined an explicit reply, and ſtated as his reaſon for having refuſed to explain the King's anſwer in a former debate, that he thought it improper in his place, as a member of the Houſe of Commons, to give an explanation, for which he was not reſponſible, of an anſwer for which, as a miniſter, he was reſponſible.

Mr. Huſſey having taken the chair of the committee on the ſtate of the nation, *Lord Charles Spencer* recalled to the memory of the Houſe the two laſt reſolutions which had paſſed on Wedneſday. To theſe, ſince miniſters had not taken the hint which they were meant to convey, he thought it neceſſary to add another, which ſhould ſpeak the ſenſe of the Houſe ſo plainly and ſo openly that it would be impoſſible to miſtake it. He, therefore, moved, "That after the declaration contained in the two former reſolutions the continuance of the preſent miniſters in truſts of the higheſt importance and reſponſibility is contrary to conſtitutional principles, and injurious to the intereſts of his Majeſty and his people." *Mr. Baker* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Powys, though he wiſhed well to *Mr. Pitt*, lamented the means by which he had come into power. He beſtowed high encomiums both on him and *Mr. Fox*, and paid a reluctant tribute to the virtues and abilities of *Lord North*. He admitted that the confidence of the Houſe of Commons was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of an adminiſtration; but inſiſted, on the other hand, that without the confidence of the crown no miniſtry could ſtand. If both could not give their confidence to the ſame ſet of men, what in that caſe ought a miniſter to do? Ought he to adviſe his ſovereign to throw himſelf at the feet of a party? Unqueſtionably not. He was ready to agree that the prerogative is a truſt, nay, that royalty itſelf is a truſt, committed to the King for the benefit of the public: and conſequently that, being in reality more the prerogative of the people than the prerogative of the King, it cannot be legally exerciſed to their prejudice. He ſtated as circumſtances that might juſtify a diſſolution of parliament, a factious oppoſition to the meaſures of government, a variance, or too cloſe a connexion between the two Houſes. He wiſhed the Houſe to try the preſent miniſter, to diſcuſs the only meaſure he had yet ſubmitted to them, and to reſt his fate on the iſſue of that diſcuſſion. He

* John R———n, Eſq.

might ſurely challenge ſome indulgence from a recent, unequivocal, and ſplendid inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, and a regard to public economy*. *Mr. Powys* recommended moderation and union in the moſt earneſt manner.

Mr. Fox allowed the merit of the tranſaction alluded to; but he could never confide in a miniſter who owed his ſituation to private pique. He certainly would never act with ſuch a man, until, being removed from a ſituation which he had obtained by unconſtitutional means, he had made *amende honorable* for his offence, and thus qualified himſelf to return to it on fair, open, and honourable terms; lifted to it by the voice of the people, and not by the dark intrigues of a ſecret cabal.

Mr. H. Dundas argued againſt the reſolution, viewed either as a party or as a conſtitutional queſtion, with great ability and addreſs. If it meant any thing, it was in the nature and ſpirit of an addreſs, requeſting the King to appoint a whole new ſet of miniſters. The royal choice had already ſelected a man of aſtoniſhing talents, uncorrupted integrity, and unexampled reputation. In him the Houſe of Commons refuſed to confide. It, therefore, followed that characters as oppoſite as poſſible to this were to be ſubſtituted; and that unpopularity, hatred, and diſtruſt were to be the characteriſtics of the miniſters to be appointed in his ſtead. Already the Houſe knew their names. Let them at once bring in a bill, naming the right honourable gentleman and the noble lord excluſive miniſters for a term of years. But, waving all perſonal objections, he reſiſted the reſolution upon conſtitutional grounds. He called upon the independent part of the Houſe to ſtand forth and maintain the character, the moderation, the true conſequence of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons. The aſſumption of power and privileges which did not belong to them had once proved fatal to the conſtitution. They were verging faſt to the ſame precipice again; they were claiming the right of appointing miniſters, they were diſclaiming the nomination of the crown, without cauſe and without trial. It behoved them, therefore, to look well to their conduct, and to think that they were deciding on the conſtitution.

The motion was carried by a majority of 21. The Houſe was reſumed, and the reſolution reported and agreed to.—In the courſe of the debate, *Lord North* took occaſion to obſerve, that he would not conſent to be called up to the Houſe of Peers; and *Mr. Fox*, that, reſerving only the principles of his Eaſt-India bill, he would ſuffer every thing elſe to be new modelled entirely.

Jan. 20. In the Houſe of Peers, *Lord Camelford* was introduced with the uſual forms. A bill to diſſolve the marriage of Walter Niſbett, Eſq. with Anne Blomberg was read a firſt time.

The gentlemen who formed the meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, for the purpoſe of mediating between the contending parties, had now commenced their operations, and many members were ſanguine in their hopes of a ſpeedy union. *Mr. Fox* denied all knowledge of a negociation being begun. He inveighed againſt the miniſtry, for perſiſting to hold their places in defiance of the Houſe of Commons; and that they might have time to reflect on the ſituation in which they ſtood, he moved to adjourn the committee on the ſtate of the nation to Monday the 26th. He diſclaimed the imputation of a ſtruggle for perſonal power, both on his own part and the part of his noble friend. The noble lord, while at the head of affairs, had ever looked to parliament for the ſupport of his adminiſtration; and when at laſt it was propoſed to declare that the Commons could no longer confide in him, true to his repeated and invariable declarations, he had thought proper to retire, though he ſtill was able to negative the reſolution by a majority of nine. As an individual he profeſſed himſelf a friend to an union founded on principle; but he warned thoſe who were buſy about it, that it could not eaſily be effected.

Mr.

* The diſpoſal of the clerkſhip of the Pells, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Walpole, to Col. Barre, by which the colonel's penſion of 3,200 a-year will be ſaved to the civil liſt.

Mr. Pitt ſaid that nothing but a ſenſe of his duty to the public could have kept him in office; and when that buſineſs ſhould come to be agitated, he would ſtate his motives, which he truſted would be found juſt and reaſonable. At preſent he would only ſay, that he thought he could not, at that moment, go out of office with as much honour as had attended his coming in.

Jan. 23. *Mr. Pitt's* Eaſt-India bill being read a ſecond time, *Mr. Fox* oppoſed the commitment of it by the ſame arguments on which he had defended his own. It was the half-meaſure, the palliative, which the author of it had formerly deprecated. It ſuffered the power of the Court of Proprietors to remain, the defects of which were radical, and could not be cured but by the annihilation of their interference in matters of government. It inverted the order of all ſound politics, by placing the executive power in the hands of many, and the power of check and controul in the hands of a few. It rendered the military independent of the civil power, a ſyſtem of government that had deſtroyed whatever ſtate or nation had adopted it. By virtue of the negative of the crown upon all appointments to ſeats in the councils in India, it lodged the whole patronage, civil and military, in the hands of the miniſter, while the reſponſibility remained with the Court of Directors. It placed the government of India out of ſight, and at a diſtance, beyond the inſpection of the Houſe of Commons, which ought to be the great controlling power over every branch of executive government in the empire.

Mr. Powys acknowledged the imperfections of the bill, but he did not think its defects ſo radical but that they might be cured. He, therefore, contended that it ought to be ſent to a committee, where it might undergo ſuch alterations as would render it leſs objectionable than it then appeared. This ſeemed to be the general opinion of thoſe who ſupported it.

Mr. Pitt exerted himſelf with great eloquence and great ability to prove his bill ſuperior in every reſpect to *Mr. Fox's*, and argued on the efficiency of it at great length. It was negatived, however, by a majority of eight, in a very full houſe, the numbers being, for it 214, againſt it 222.

At the concluſion of this debate, *Mr. Pitt* was called upon, from all ſides of the Houſe, and by gentlemen of all deſcriptions, to ſatisfy the Houſe with regard to a diſſolution. *Mr. Fox* reminded him of his promiſe, to explain his motives for remaining in office under circumſtances ſo new and extraordinary. *Mr. Pitt* continuing deaf to his remonſtrances, though urged with great appearance of ſincerity and candour, he declared that the Houſe was treated with unparalleled indignity by the right honourable gentleman, who ſeemed determined to diſregard their wiſhes, and to afford them no ſatisfaction where he ought to be open and explicit. Even *Mr. Martin*, a man of uniform and unfated zeal againſt the coalition, condemned the ſilence of the miniſter, and ſaid he would certainly vote againſt him, if it were brought as a queſtion before the Houſe.

The idea of a diſſolution was ſo prevalent, that *Mr. Sheridan* moved for the clerk of the parliamentary inrollments to attend, and receive inſtructions to deliver out the new writs impartially and fairly.

At length *Mr. Fox* recommended it to the Houſe to adjourn, without making any more motions, to give the right honourable gentleman, whoſe temper might poſſibly be deranged by what had paſſed, time to recollect himſelf, and to conſider whether he had behaved with the reſpect due to the Houſe, from a miniſter ſtanding in his peculiar circumſtances.

Jan. 24. *Mr. Powys* roſe under viſible impreſſions of anxiety and concern. He expreſſed how much the diſgraceful ſcene, of which he had been a witneſs before the laſt riſing of the Houſe, had ſhocked his ſenſibility. He now deſired to aſk *Mr. Pitt* if he could pledge himſelf as a miniſter, that they ſhould meet as a Houſe of parliament on Monday. *Mr. Pitt* replied, but ſtill with caution and reluctance,

that he had no intention to adviſe his Majeſty to prevent the Houſe from meeting on Monday. Having obtained this aſſurance, he hoped that both ſides would agree to adjourn and ſuſpend hoſtilities till Monday, that they might aſſemble in a temper more adapted to a ſober conſideration of the national danger, and come prepared to diſcuſs it, with a degree of calmneſs and moderation equal to its importance. There were many members in that Houſe, who had much to loſe but nothing to gain by the ſucceſs of either of the parties then in contention; and had they no method of enforcing the two right honourable gentlemen to unite and co-operate for the good of their country? Surely they had a right to call upon them for mutual conceſſions, and to ſacrifice every thing ſhort of honour and principles, for the ſake of union.

Mr. Marſham thought a diſſolution impracticable, after the reſolutions of the 12th, to prevent the payment of the public money, while unappropriated by act of parliament. He enforced the arguments of *Mr. Powys* on the propriety of men of independent character ſtepping forward in ſuch a criſis, and the neceſſity of union. Neither of the right honourable gentlemen, while acting ſingly, and againſt each other, durſt venture to propoſe ſuch meaſures, from a dread of oppoſition within doors, and of unpopularity without, as the ſtate of the country abſolutely required.

Mr. Fox perſiſted in his opinion on the improbability of an union, but conſented to poſtpone a motion which a friend of his intended to have made. This motion was propoſed and carried on Monday.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from our laſt, page 196.)

COLERAINE BATTALION.

AT a meeting of the Coleraine battalion, on parade, the 8th of Jan. 1784,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following Addreſs to the Earl of Briſtol, Lord Biſhop of Derry, be preſented to his lordſhip at Downhill, by Major Lyle, at the head of the battalion under arms:

MY LORD,

YOU had the unanimous voice of this battalion, for being our delegate at the Grand National Convention. To ſay we were not diſappointed in our choice of you would be ſaying too little; it would not expreſs the warm and grateful feelings of our hearts.

Your truely noble and ſteady exertions for a parliamentary reform, the only cure of venality and corruption, have, if poſſible, ſurpaſſed the very high expectation we had formed from your known abilities and patriotic zeal.

Permit us then, my lord, with hearts full of eſteem and gratitude to ſo dignified a character, to return you our moſt unfeigned thanks, for the very diſtinguiſhed and decided part which you have taken in the Grand National Convention, the true repreſentatives of the people.

Although, my lord, our anxious hopes and earneſt deſires of a parliamentary reform have been rejected for the preſent, yet great and noble minds, like your's, will not be diſcouraged, though the firſt attempts have not been crowned with deſerved ſucceſs; the unmerited oppoſition our juſt claims have met with has effectually convinced us of the abſolute neceſſity of a reform, and of perſevering with determined firmneſs in the glorious cauſe until it is effected.

To which his lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

Downhill, Jan. 8th, 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

THAT your approbation of my conduct at the Great National Convention ſhould be as unanimous as the honourable delegation which ſent me there reflects equal credit upon us both; it evinces the wiſdom of your choice, when you have not been diſappointed by the object of it.

Indeed, it was impoſſible I ſhould diſappoint you: our ſentiments, our feelings, and our deciſion upon the one object of my miſſion were ſo congenial, ſo uniform, and ſo a-kin from the very beginning, there neither was, nor can be any hazard of their not enduring to the end of our labours.

That period will depend much on the vigour as well as wiſdom of your exertions: for *vigour* there muſt be, as well as wiſdom in our efforts.

In me, gentlemen, it was no exertion to fulfil the honourable duties of my glorious delegation; it was but the ſpontaneous effuſions of a mind early impregnated with the warmeſt ideas of popular rights, and intimately perſuaded, "that every privilege, every immunity, and every prerogative in a free ſtate, derives from the people, is inſtituted for their benefit, and muſt be exerciſed at their diſcretion.

Our bill of reform has been rejected by a majority of that aſſembly which calls itſelf (let a catalogue

catalogue of their boroughs verify the juſtneſs of the appellation) the repreſentatives of the people of Ireland; and if they had not avowed their motive, ſurely no man would have been hardy enough to impute it to them; it was, "becauſe originating with the delegates of the volunteers of Ireland."

To minds but faintly glowing with one ſingle ſpark of gratitude; to minds even ſuſceptible of the finer feelings of patriotiſm, ſuch an origin would have dignified its miſſion, and enſured its reception.

But, what gratitude or what patriotiſm can bloſſom in the boſoms of the genuine repreſentatives of mean, corrupt, decayed, and depopulated boroughs? They glory in having no conſtituents; they may equally triumph in leaving us no conſtitution.

But as our anceſtors, gentlemen, wrenched the conſtitution from the tyrannical gripe of one part of the legiſlature, it is now become the duty of their poſterity to reſcue it from the corrupt hands of the other.

It is my fervent prayer, and ſhall be my unremitting endeavour, that the ſame ſucceſs which rewarded the reſiſtance of your parents may immortalize the virtue of their deſcendants.

BRISTOL.

BILL OF RIGHTS BATTALION.

AT a meeting of part of ſaid battalion, at Ballymoney, on the 24th of December, 1783, the following reſolutions having been unanimouſly agreed to, received the approbation of the remainder of the battalion, at Ballycaſtle, on the 26th of December:

Reſolved, That the preſent criſis of the nation, united to the voice of our duty as freemen, dictates to us, and we are determined to purſue ſuch a line of conduct, as founded in truth, animated by firmneſs, and guided by moderation, is the moſt likely expedient to ſtem the torrent of corruption at home, and reſiſt uſurpation from abroad.

Reſolved, That as public men and public meaſures ought always to be open to animadverſion and candid diſcuſſion, ſo the approbation of either has reciprocally a happy tendency to awe the profligate, and embolden the virtuous.

Reſolved, therefore, That the following addreſs be preſented from this battalion, by a deputation thereof, under arms, to the Earl of Briſtol, Lord Biſhop of Derry, for his truely laudable exertions in favour of the rights of mankind, and of a parliamentary reform:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of BRISTOL,
Lord Biſhop of DERRY.

The Addreſs of the Bill of Rights Battalion.

MY LORD,

HAVING with the eye of ſilent approbation viewed your conduct in every ſtage of its progreſs at the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates, we are impelled, by thoſe generous ſentiments that actuate the breaſts of Iriſhmen, to offer your lordſhip this addreſs, as a mark of our eſteem and gratitude.

Ingratitude, my lord, is not of Iriſh origin, though ſome of Hibernia's deteſted ſons, Mammon's bond ſlaves, now baſely ſpurn the parent by whoſe foſtering hand they roſe.

We ſee with indignation and concern the treatment which the wiſe, ſpirited, and ſalutary reſolutions of the Volunteer Convention have received. But, we truſt the virtuous efforts of an united people, under the auſpices of your lordſhip and your reſpectable colleagues, will yet cleanſe the Augean ſtable, the ſtalls of venality and corruption, the effluvia of noiſome and putrid boroughs.

The gloomy clouds of ſuperſtition and bigotry, thoſe engines of diſunion, being fled the realm, the intereſts of Ireland can no longer ſuffer by a diverſity of religious perſuaſions. All are united in the purſuit of one great object—the extermination of corruption from our conſtitution; nor can your lordſhip and your virtuous coadjutors, in promoting civil and religious liberty, be deſtitute of the ſtable aid of all profeſſions.

Permit us to aſſure you, that as freemen, freeholders, and volunteers, our exertions to effectuate the grand work of reform, already begun, ſhall be as ſtrenuous as the aim is important; and that we are, with unfeigned gratitude and reſpect, your lordſhip's moſt faithful friends.

Signed, by order of the battalion,
JOHN ORR, Secretary.

In conſequence of the above reſolutions, a deputation from the battalion, conſiſting of eighty rank and file, headed by their lieutenant-colonel, waited on his lordſhip the 14th inſtant, at Downhill, and preſented their addreſs under arms, to which his lordſhip was pleaſed to give the ſubſequent reply:

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you acknowledged the ſervices of your fellow-citizens of the county of Antrim in the late ſtruggle for liberty, you rewarded their toils in that coin moſt valuable to virtuous men: and your approbation of their efforts in ſome meaſure conſoled them for want of ſucceſs.

But when you ſtepped forth from your own county to hail the individual of another, unknown to you but by his honeſt endeavours, and unconnected, except by that kindred ſpirit which ſeems now at length to pervade the whole maſs of citizens, and, like a Promethean fire, to animate an hitherto lifeleſs lump, the ſatisfaction excited in his mind, by the applauſes of men who have a right to approve what they dare to ſupport, can be known only to thoſe who are conſcious of deſerving what they are fortunate enough to receive.

Where the conſcience of a patriot bears teſtimony to the truth of the panegyric, and the ſincerity of the panegyriſt's praiſes ceaſe to be adulation, they then become the wholeſome food of a manly mind, and nouriſh that virtue they were at firſt intended only to approve.

But, gentlemen, thoſe who dare aſſert their own rights ſhould riſe above the mean policy of violating thoſe of others.

There is in this iſland a claſs of citizens equally reſpectable, and infinitely more numerous, than thoſe who have hitherto oppreſſed them:—

Men,

Men, who have long crouched under the iron rod of their oppreſſors, not from any daſtardly inſenſibility to their ſhackles, not from any unmanly indifference to the unalienable rights of men, but from a pious dread of wounding our common country through the ſides of its tyrants.

Men, in whoſe hearts beats at this inſtant as high a pulſe for liberty, and through whoſe veins pours a tide of as pure blood, and as noble too, as any that animates the proudeſt citizen in Ireland.

Men, whoſe anceſtors, at the hazard of their property, and with the loſs of their lives, obtained the firſt great Bill of Rights, and upon which every other muſt be founded—the Magna Charta of Ireland.

Men, whoſe anceſtors, in the midſt of ignorance, could diſcriminate between the duties of a religioniſt, and the rights of a citizen; and who enacted thoſe elementary and never-obſolete ſtatutes of premunire, which for centuries have been an irrefragable monument of their ſagacity in diſtinguiſhing, and their fortitude in ſevering their duty to the church of Rome from their dependance on its court.

Men, the undegenerate progeny of ſuch virtuous anceſtors, who with a firmneſs worthy of imitation, and ſtill more worthy of our gratitude, have endured thoſe very outrages from their country which their foreſathers ſpurned at from its ſovereign; and who, under a ſeries of accumulated wrongs, which would heighten the diſgrace of human policy if they could be paralleled in its annals, have with a fortitude as unexemplary as their oppreſſion allowed every thing dear to the human heart to be wrecked—except their religion and their patriotiſm—except their acquieſcence to the will of an inſcrutable God, and their affection to a miſtaken and deluded country.

But, gentlemen, the hour is now come when ſound policy, as well as irreſiſtable juſtice will compel thoſe who demand their own rights to ſupport their claim by a reſtitution of thoſe of their fellow-citizens.

When Ireland muſt neceſſarily avail herſelf of her whole internal force to ward off foreign encroachments, or once more acquieſce under thoſe encroachments, the better to exerciſe anew the tyranny of the community over the deareſt and unalienable rights of the other.

For one million of divided proteſtants can never, in the ſcale of human government, be a counterpoiſe againſt two millions of united Catholics. But, Gentlemen of the Bill of Rights battalion, I appeal to yourſelves, and ſummon you to conſiſtency, tyranny is not government, and allegiance is due only to protection.

BRISTOL.

COUNTY OF MAYO MEETING.

AT a general meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Mayo, convened by the high ſheriff at Caſtlebar, on Monday the 12th of January, 1784,

JOHN ORMSBY, Eſq. high ſheriff, in the chair,

Reſolved, That our loyalty to our ſovereign, and attachment to his perſon and family, being founded upon the ſacred principles of the conſtitution, and eſtabliſhed in thoſe of honour and fidelity, can only terminate with our exiſtence.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's rights and our own are inſeparably united—and that we will ſupport and defend both with our lives and fortunes.

Reſolved, That a parliamentary reform in the repreſentation of the people is neceſſary.

Reſolved, That we entirely approve of, and adopt as our own, the reſolutions of that wiſe and virtuous body of men, the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates lately aſſembled in Dublin.

Reſolved, That our high ſheriff do tranſmit theſe our reſolutions, with the following addreſs, to our repreſentatives in parliament:

To the Right Hon. JAMES CUFF, and the Hon. DENIS BROWNE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſentiments of your conſtituents, on the important ſubject of a more equal repreſentation of the people in parliament are ſufficiently expreſſed by the reſolutions which are now laid before you: we inſtruct you to ſupport a parliamentary reform, agreeable to the plan propoſed by Mr. Flood and Mr. Brownlow in the Houſe of Commons, and which we now annex to this addreſs. We cannot have a doubt of your moſt ſtrenuous ſupport of a meaſure which we thus publicly declare our hearts are moſt warmly intereſted in; to preſs it further upon you would be injurious to the confidence which we have in your integrity, to the opinion which we hold of your characters, and to your own well-eſtabliſhed reputations, as men of honour.

Reſolved, That the following addreſs be tranſmitted by our high ſheriff to the Earl of Briſtol:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of BRISTOL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE are happy in having this opportunity of expreſſing to your lordſhip, and to the world, how much we are obliged, and how much we conſider this country obliged by your patriotic ſervices upon all occaſions, but particularly in the late Grand National Convention. When an odious, oppreſſive, and contemptible ariſtocracy unites its influence with a corrupt adminiſtration in deſtroying the liberties of the people, we behold, with the higheſt reſpect and veneration, a noble prelate virtuouſly ſtand in the breach, boldly defending, and zealouſly maintaining the rights of his country, and the rights of mankind. The undoubted approbation of the Supreme Director of the univerſe, the prayers of three millions of people, and the conſcious rectitude of your own heart, will amply reward you. Remoteſt poſterity will celebrate your great and good name, whilſt other peers, and other prelates, ſhall either be forgotten, or but remembered with contempt and deteſtation.

Reſolved, That the following addreſs be tranſmitted,

transmitted by our high-sheriff to Col. Flood and Col. Brownlow:

GENTLEMEN,

AS no language can do justice to your worth, your feelings only can bear testimony to it.—Virtue has been made, by other men, but a subject for high-sounding and pompous declamation. If we judged of it by their conduct, we should justly consider it as "the baseless fabric of a vision." We should doubt its existence in our climate, had we not felt its genial warmth in you, in our volunteers, and in ourselves. We know you will ever continue the glorious champions of "heaven-born liberty." We know ourselves too. We know the full value of all we have at stake—but we also know, that freedom cannot be too dearly purchased at any price. Flood, Brownlow, Irish volunteers, and Irishmen, shall then support each other—they shall and must be free—or bravely fall together.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

JOHN ORMSBY, Sheriff.

The high-sheriff having left the chair, and George Robert Fitzgerald being placed therein,

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy and respectable high-sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq. for his candid and spirited conduct on this occasion.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

GEO. ROB. FITZGERALD, Chairman.

To be pubished four times in the Dublin Evening Post.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU do me great honour by the marked approbation you are pleased to express of my conduct. It is, indeed, conveyed in terms so far beyond the small share of merit I can pretend to, that I must impute it to the warmth of your feelings for the cause I am engaged in.—My claim to public favour can only arise from having ever been, to the utmost of my power, a zealous assertor of liberty, founded on the true principles of the constitution; and this is a line of conduct I never will depart from. Our constitution, excellent in theory, has been impaired by time and by corruption; our ambition is to restore it, and, supported by the voice of the nation resounding from all parts of the kingdom, we cannot doubt of success.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and gratitude, Gentlemen, your very obedient and much obliged humble servant,

W. BROWNLOW.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MAYO, assembled at Castlebar the 12th of Jan. 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

IF I have been fortunate enough to serve at any time a country, which, by frequent comparison with every other in Europe, I have learned to prefer to every other, I am still more happy by finding the attachment reciprocal, and that my fellow-citizens are as forward to adopt me, as I was to prefer them.

At the same time, I cannot but lament that her depression is such as to render the services of so sequestered an individual either essential to her interests or an object of her gratitude.

Conscious, however, of the rectitude of my actions, as well as my intentions, and resolute still to illustrate the one by the other, I am pleased to find they bear no ambiguous interpretation, and that the nation, which of all others I most wished to serve, gives me the amplest testimony that my labours are not ineffectual.

That the aristocracy which has so long and so ignominiously subjugated this nation and its sovereign, by substituting their own interests for those of the community, have thereby rendered themselves as odious as they are oppressive I readily admit, but I appeal to yourselves, whether the very power which they possess, together with the inclination to depress so spirited a nation, does not disprove the appellation of contemptible.

In truth, gentlemen, sound policy knows of no little enemy, and I have often hesitated in my decision, whether this country has suffered most by its generous confidence in false friends, or its more generous contempt of insidious foes.

Would to God, gentlemen, that the rights of this country, which you suppose me capable of defending, were synonimous terms with the rights of mankind, and that a coalition of political rights, founded upon a reciprocal toleration of religious ones, could teach this ill-fated nation, still more depressed by popular prejudice than by aristocratic preponderancy,

That there is but one great simple and fundamental aphorism in true politics, one luminous axiom, from which every other derives its vigour and energy, viz.

"That cohœsion of parts can alone give weight to bodies."

Upon this incontrovertible principle I found my wishes, and would strain every effort of my mind to bury all religious discordancy among Irishmen under the great edifice of public liberty, and of common interest.

Quench but this firebrand of religious discordancy, which the common enemy of both parties has perpetually been hurling through this distracted and deluded nation, and ye will soon see the pure and lambent flame of liberty cherish and enlighten Ireland, as effectually as the German empire, or the Swiss cantons.

But until ye can forgive, and reciprocally tolerate each other, ye must expect to find yourselves ultimately the tools and the victims of that odious and oppressive, but far from contemptible aristocracy, which we all join in dreading and execrating, and shall, I hope, one day, join in finally subverting.

BRISTOL.

REFLECTION.

THE world generally asserts that sp endthrifts have but half the fortune they really have, and that misers have at least twice as much.

MATHE-

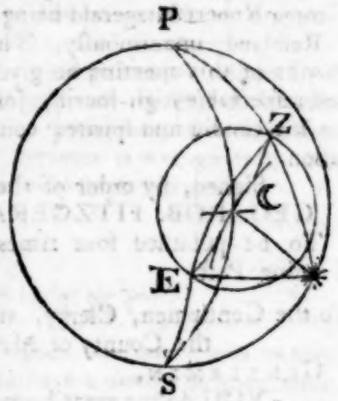
MATHEMATICS.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

31. QUESTION (II. Dec.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

BY a rough computation, the time at Greenwich when the observation was made appears to have been between half past 10 and 11 P. M. Now, by the *Naut. Alm.* the ☾'s hor. par. at that time was 55′ 49″, her semi-diameter 15′ 12″, and by Tab. IV. *Req. Tables*, the augmentation is 10″, therefore the app. alt. ☾'s cent. was 42° 13′ 17″; that of the ✸ = 29° 8′, and the app. dist. of the ✸ and ☾'s center 55° 25′ 55″. Hence, by the method given at pag. 32. *Req. Tables*, the true dist. will be found 55° 20′ 10″, and the app. time at Greenwich answering to this dist. (by *Naut. Alm.*) 10h. 45m. 12s. P. M. At this time (by *Naut. Alm.*) the ☾'s decl. was 1° 14′ S. and, by Tab. VIII. *Req. Tab.* the correct. of her alt. 40′ 17″: hence, her true alt. was 42° 53′ 34″, and her zen. dist. 47° 6′ 26″; the ✸'s refrac. was 1′ 42″, and hence its true alt. was 29° 6′ 18″, and zen. dist. 60° 53′ 42″, the decl. being 25° 54′ 48″ S.

PROJECTION.



Let the primitive represent the hour circ. passing thro' the ✸ at the time of obs. P and S the north and south poles, respectively. Make S✸ = 64° 5′ 12″ the ✸'s co dec. and about ✸, as a pole, describe an arc of a lesser circ. at the dist. of 55° 20′ 10″ (the true dist. of the ☾ and ✸;) also, about the pole S, describe the arc of another lesser circ. at the dist. of 88° 46′, the ☾'s co-decl. and intersecting the former in ☾. Then will ☾ be the moon's place: now about ☾ and ✸ as poles describe lesser circles at the distances of 47° 6′ 26″, and 60° 53′ 42″, the two zenith distances, respectively; and through the poles P, S, and the points of intersection Z, E, describe arcs of great circles, and ZP is the co lat. if the lat. of the place was north, or ES will be the co-lat. if it was south.

Through ☾ describe the hour circ. PS, also describe the arcs ☾✸, ☾Z, ☾E; then, in the triangle ☾Z✸, there is given the three sides, ☾✸, = 55° 20′ 10″, ☾Z = 47° 6′ 26″, and ✸Z = 60° 53′ 42″, from whence the < ☽✸Z will be found = 55° 47′ 46″. And in the triang. ☾P✸ the three sides are given, viz. ☾P = 91° 14′, ✸P = 115° 54′ 48″, ☾✸ = 55° 20′ 10″, whence the <☾✸P = 72° 7′ 44″: hence the <☾✸P—<☾✸Z = 16° 19′ 58″ = <Z✸P; then, in the triangle Z✸P there will be given two sides and the included <, from whence the other side ZP is found = 57° 12′ 16″, the colat. and the ∠ZP✸ = 16° 59′ 42″ = 1h 7m 59s the time the ✸ was short of the merid. in north latitude.

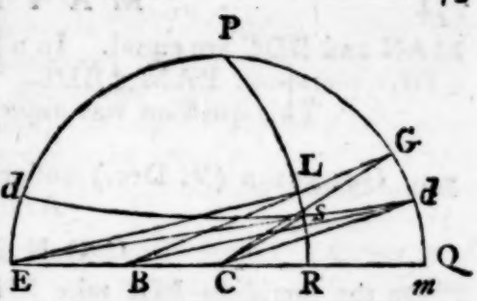
The star's R.A. was 16h 15m 42s, therefore the R.A. of mid-heaven was 15h 7m 43s: hence, by taking the ☉'s R. A. from the *Naut. Alm.* the app. time at the place of observation will be found = 8h 8m 40s P. M. The diff. between this and 10h 45m 12s (the Greenwich time) is 2h 36m 32s = 39° 8′, the long. W.

For the place in south lat. we have 180°—72° 7′ 44″ (∠☾✸P) = 107° 52′ 16″ = <☾✸S, and <☾✸S—<☾✸E (☾✸Z) = 52° 4′ 30″ = <E✸S; therefore, in the triang. E✸S, there is given two sides and the included ∠, to find ES = 45° 54′ 46″, the co-lat. and the <ES✸ = 73° 38′ 35″ = 4h 54m 34s, the time the ✸ was short of the merid. in south latitude. Hence the app. time was 4h 23m 6s P. M. the diff. of this and the Greenwich time is 6h 22m 6s = 95° 31′ 30″, the long. W. but at this place the sun was not set, and, therefore, the observation was made in lat. 32° 47′ 44″ N. long. 39° 8′ W.

This question was also answered by Mr. George Sanderson, the proposer.

32. QUESTION (III. Dec.) answered by Mr. STANTON, Schoolmaster, in Paradise-Row, Chelsea.

Let the semi-circle EPGQ represent half the general meridian, EQ the equator, PR the hour circle of III, *dd* the parallel of 5°, and S the point of their intersection: join



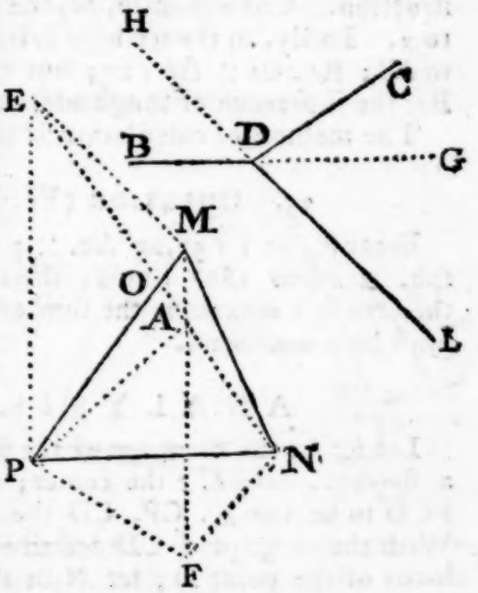
join CS, C*d*, let fall the perpendicular *dm*, and from B, the pole of RP, draw B*d*. Then CB = CR = tang. 22°½, *dm* = fine of 5°, the declination, and *m*C = the coſine; hence, when the rad. C*d* = 18 inches, *dm* is = 1,5688, C*m* = 17,9315, CR = BC = 7,4558, B*m* = 25,387, EB = 10,544, and ER = ES = 25,456 inches, the rad. of PR. Hence, in the right-angled △ *dm* B, the ∠ *dBm* will be found = 3° 32′ 10″, and its ſupplement is 176° 27′ 50″ = the ∠ SBE; then, in the △ SBE, the ∠ SEB will be found = 2° 4′ 20″; therefore, in the △ SEC, there is given two ſides and the included ∠ SEC, from whence CS = 7,49 inches, the diſt. of the point of interſection from the center when the parallel *dd* is correctly drawn. But, by the queſtion, it meaſures 7,52 inches, and, therefore, the declination of the point S in the projection is greater than the truth: now, to find the quantity of the error, make CL = 7,52, and through L draw BG; alſo join CG, EL: then, in the △ ECL, there are given the three ſides, from which the ∠ LCE is found = 171° 22′; and its ſupplement is 8° 38′, = the ∠ LCQ. Then in the △ BCL, there is given the ∠ BCL, and the including ſides, from which the ∠ CLB = 4° 18′, and its ſupplement is 175° 42′ = the ∠ CLG. And, laſtly, in the △ LCG there are given CL, CG, and the ∠ CLG, to find the ∠ LCG, = 2° 30′; conſequently, the < LCQ — ∠ LCG, = 8° 38′ — 2° 30′, = 6° 8′ = < GCQ; and hence the ∠ GCQ — ∠ *d*CQ, = 6° 8′ — 5° = 1° 8′ = the < GC*d*, the error ſought.

In large projections the parallels near a right circle are frequently incorrectly drawn; for artiſts find the *radii* too long for the *beam compaſſes*, and then they uſe an inſtrument called the *bow*; but the curves ſo drawn are ſeldom arcs of circles; and, conſequently, ſuch projections will be erroneous, as is the caſe with *that* of the propoſer. But, to remedy this inconvenience, I ſometime ago invented an inſtrument, *by which the arcs of large circles are accurately deſcribed*; and therefore I take this opportunity of informing thoſe whom buſineſs or inclination may lead to make large projections for geographical, aſtronomical, or other purpoſes, that they may have them neatly made, either in paper, or copper, on reaſonable terms, by applying to me at Chelſea, or to Meſſ. *Haywoods*, No. 3, *St. Martin's Church yard, London*, where ſpecimens may be ſeen.

☞ A line from C to L is omitted in the figure.

33. QUESTION (IV. Dec.) anſwered by I R K. the propoſer.

CONSTRUCTION.



Let the three given angles be BDC, CDF, and FDB, and the three given points M, N, and P, which join by the lines MN, MP, and NP. Make MPE, NPF each = the ∠ CDG, the ſupplement of the angle BDC; the angle PME = the ∠ CDH, the ſupplement of CDL; and the angle PNF = the angle PEM. Draw MF and EN, cutting each other in A, the point required.

DEMONSTRATION.

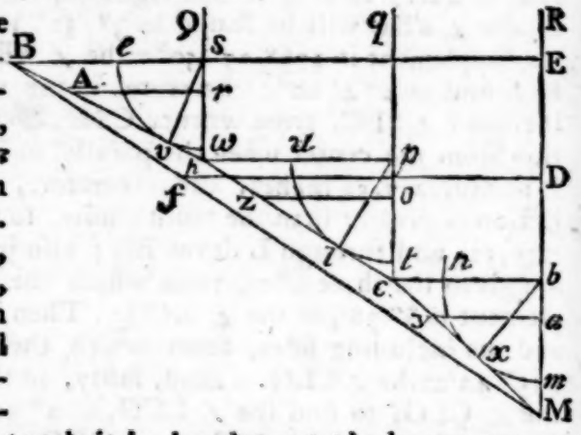
Draw PA. Then if to each of the equal angles MPE, NPF there be added the angle MPM, the angles EPN and MPF will be equal. Moreover, becauſe the angles PNF and PEM, NPF and MPE are equal, by conſtruction, the triangles PEM and PNF are equiangular; and, therefore, PE : PM :: PN : PF; and, alternately PE : PN :: PM : PF. Conſequently, *Euc.* VI. 6, EPN and MPF are equiangular, and the angle PEA = PMA: but the angles MOA and POE, are equal, being oppoſite vertical angles; therefore, the triangles MOA and POE are equiangular, and the angle MAO = OPE, = CDG, by conſtruction; conſequently, their ſupplements

MAN and BDC are equal. In a ſimilar manner it may be proved that PAN = CDL: therefore, PAM = BDL. Q. E. D.

This queſtion was anſwered by Mr. Dalby and Mr. Sanderſon.

34. QUESTION (V. Dec.) anſwered by Mr. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James's Academy at Greenwich.

CONSTRUCTION.



On the meridian MR take M*a* = the proper, and M*b* = the merid. diff. of latitude. At the point *b*, erect *bc* perpendicular to MR, and from the ſame point, as a center, with a radius equal to M*a* deſcribe an arc of a circle *mn*, and from M, draw M*c* to touch it and meet *bc* in *c*. Then the angle *b*M*c* is the firſt courſe, and *bc* the difference of longitude. Again, through *c* draw the meridian *cq*, and in it take *co*, *cp* = the proper and meridional differences of latitude, made on the ſecond courſe: take *pt* to *co* as 3 to 2, deſcribe the arc *tu*, and from *c*, draw *cb* to touch it in *l* and meet *ph*, drawn perpendicular to *cp* in *h*; and the angle *hcp* will be the ſecond courſe, and *ph* the difference of longitude made good upon it. Laſtly, through *h*, draw the meridian *h*Q, lay off on it *hr* and *hs*, the proper and merid. diff. of latitudes, draw the perpendicular *s*B, take *sw* = 2*hr*, deſcribe, from *s*, the arc *we*, and from *h*, draw *h*B, to touch it in *v*, and meet *s*B in D: then the angle B*hs* will be the third courſe and B*s* the difference of longitude made on it. Join BM, produce B*s*, to meet MR in E, make MD = the whole difference of latitude, draw D*f* perpendicular to MR, and EB will be the difference of longitude, M*f* the diſtance, and the angle *f*MD the courſe made good in all.

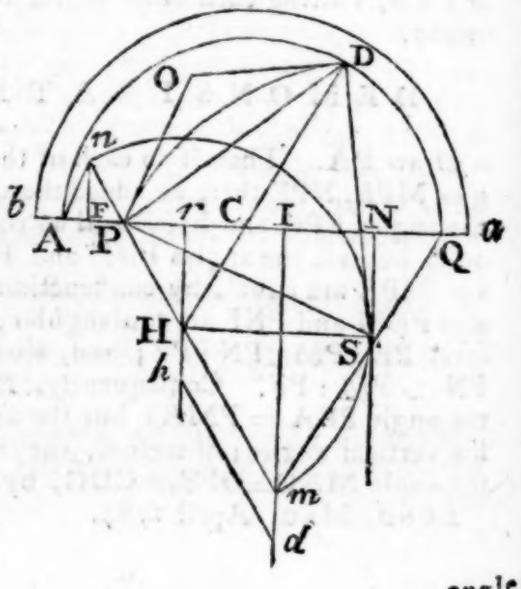
DEMONSTRATION.

In the triangle M*bp*, drawing *ay* parallel to *bc*, and *bx* perpendicular to M*c*, the triangles M*ay* and *cbx* are ſimilar, and *bc* : *bx* :: M*y* : M*a*; but *bx* = M*a*, by conſtruction, conſequently *bc*, the difference of longitude, = M*y*, the diſtance. Again, in the triangle *cph*, drawing *oz* parallel to *ph*, and *pl* perpendicular to *ch*, the triangles *plh*, *coz* will be ſimilar, and *ph* : *pl* :: *cz* : *co*; *pl* : *co* :: 3 : 2, by conſtruction. Conſequently, *ph*, the difference of longitude, is to *cz*, the diſtance, as 3 to 2. Laſtly, in the triangle *hs*B, drawing *r*A parallel to *s*B, and *sv* perpendicular to *h*B; B*s* : *vs* :: A*h* : *hr*; but *vs* is double of *hr*, by conſtruction; conſequently, B*s*, the difference of longitude, is double of A*h*, the diſtance. Q. E. D.

The method of calculation is too obvious to need pointing out.

35. QUESTION (VI. Dec.) anſwered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Becauſe, as 1 : 57,29 &c. :: 3 angles of a ſph. Δ *minus* 180° : area; therefore, when the area is a *maximum* the ſum of the angles muſt be a *maximum*.



ANALYSIS.

Let *ba* be the diameter of the primitive, in a ſtereogr. projec. *c* the center; and ſuppoſe PCD to be the Δ, CP, CD the given ſides. With the tang. of ½ CD deſcribe ADQ the locus of the point D; let N be the center of the great circle paſſing through P, at right angles to CP, and draw NS perp. NC. Then, by the nature of the projection, the centers of all the great circles paſſing through P will be in NS. Draw PS, DS, to the center of the arc PD; and draw the tangents, PO, DO. Then, by the ſtereog. projection, the

angle

angle ODC = sph. angle PDC, and OPC = sph. angle DPC: therefore, when the angle PDC+DPC+PCD, of the sph. △, is a *maximum*, their equals ODC+OPC +PCD, in the trapez. PODC, must also be a *maximum*. But the sum of all the angles in the trapezium is constant; and, therefore, the angle POD must be a *min.* Hence, it is evident, in the trapezium PODS, because the opposite angles at D and P are right ones, when the angle at O is a *minimum*, the opposite angle DSP will be a *maximum*.

It is, moreover, well known, that, if from any point (P) within a circle any number of right lines (PA, PD, PQ) are drawn to the circumference, and if they are produced, and the external parts taken in a constant ratio to the internal ones, between the point and circumference, or if, instead of being produced, the external parts make a given angle (PA*n*, PDS, PQ*m*) with the internal ones, and are in a constant ratio to them, the *locus* of their extremities (*n*, S, *m*) in either case, will be a circle. Hence, it follows, that if similar triangles are made on PA, PD, PQ, &c. the opposite angles at *n*, S, m, &c. will be in the circumference of a semi-circle. Moreover, it is evident, the less the semi-circle is, the greater will those angles be; and, in the present case, NS limits the semi-circle, because the center of the arc PD must be in that line, and therefore it will be *least* when it touches it, consequently the point of contact S will give the angle PSD the greatest.

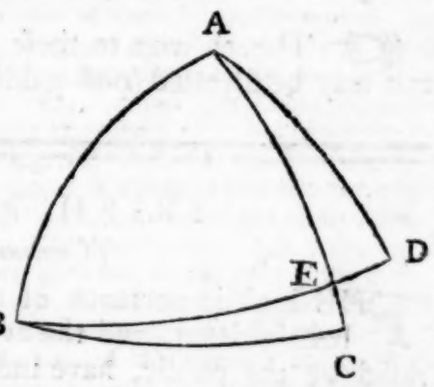
Suppose now the semicircle described, H its centre, S the point of contact, the radius HS drawn, and also the perpendiculars *m*I, H*r*, *n*F. Then, because PS = SD, and the triangles PSD, P*m*Q, P*n*A are similar, they are isosceles, and *m*I, *n*F will bisect PQ, PA. And because H*m* = H*n* (by supposing a ⊥ from *n* to cut H*r*, *m*I produced) H*r* will bisect IF, and, therefore, it bisects PC; consequently, *r*N = HS is the radius of the semicircle. Hence, this

CONSTRUCTION.

Bisect PQ in I and PC in *r*, draw the perps. I*d*, *rh*; and between them apply *hd* = *r*N, draw PH ∥ *hd*, and HS ∥ *r*N; also draw SP, with which, as radius, describe the arc PD; join CD, and PDC is the triangle required.

Draw PD, HC. Then, because C*r* = P*r*; A*n*, HC, *m*Q are parallel; consequently, the diameters AQ, *nm*, are similarly divided in F, C, P, H: and seeing that the angle DPS = angle Q*P*m, the angle DPC is = SPH, and DC, SH, the radii, being in the same ratio, as PC, PH; the triangles PDC, PSH will be similar, and ∴ DH passes through C. Hence it follows that a circle will pass through the points PDSH; ∴ the angle HPS = HDS; but the angle ODH = comp. of the angle HDS (HPS) and angle CPO = comp. of angle SPN (PSH); that is, the angle PHS = the sum of the complements of the angles HPS, HSP to two right angles, ∴ PHS (PCD) = angle OPC + ODC, *i. e. the angle between the constant sides is always = the sum of the other two angles.*

The same answered by γ DRACONIS, the proposer.



Let AB and AC be the constant sides. Then if the triangle ABC be a *maximum*, the increment AED must be equal to the decrement BEC. Now, it is known that the area of a spherical triangle is in a given ratio to the difference between the sum of its three angles and a semi-circle, from which consideration, and that the angles at E are equal in the two triangles AED, and BED, we obtain the following equation, EAD + D = EBC + C, or EAD = EBC + C − D. Or, since the fluxions are in the ultimate ratio of the increments $\dot{A} = \dot{B} + \dot{C}$. From which we might lawfully conclude that the relation sought is A = B + C. But this appears more fully in the following manner: Since, by the 21st theorem of the tract *De æstimatione errorum in Mixta Matheſi*, of COTES, $\dot{A} : \dot{B} :: R \times \text{sin. BC} : \text{sin. AC} \times \text{cos. C}$, and $\dot{A} : \dot{C} :: R \times \text{sin. BC} : \text{sin. AB} \times \text{cosine B}$, we obtain $\dot{B} = \frac{\text{sin. AC} \times \text{cos. C}}{R \times \text{sin. BC}} \times \dot{A}$, and $\dot{C} = \frac{\text{sin. AB} \times \text{cos. B}}{R \times \text{sin. BC}} \times \dot{A}$; and substituting these values in the equa-

tion $\dot{A}=\dot{B}+\dot{C}$, we have ſin. AC×cos. C+ſin. AB×cos. B=R × ſin. BC. But in the triangle ABC, ſin. A : ſin. BC :: ſin. B : ſin. AC= $\frac{\text{ſin. BC}\times\text{ſin. B}}{\text{ſin. A}}$: and, in like manner, ſin. AB= $\frac{\text{ſin. BC}\times\text{ſin. C}}{\text{ſin. A}}$; and thoſe values being ſubſtituted for the ſines of AC and AB, the equation becomes ſin. B×cos. $\overline{C}$+ſin. C×cos. B = R × ſin. A. That is, by the principles of trigonometry, ſin. $\overline{B+C}$ = ſin. of A. Conſequently, the vertical angle is equal to the ſum of the angles at the baſe when the area of the triangle is a *maximum*. Q. E. I.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

51. QUESTION I. *by* Signor DOMINIQ. ANTONIO SANTOS.

There is a circle given in magnitude and poſition, the center of which is C, and alſo a right line, RS, given in poſition without the circle: it is required to draw a tangent AB to the circle, meeting the right line RS in B, ſo that when CB is drawn the ſum of AB and CB may be a *minimum*, or a given quantity.

52. QUESTION II. *by* ASTRONOMICUS.

To find the declination of that ſtar which changes its declination the greateſt quantity poſſible in paſſing over the interval contained between two given hour circles, in a given latitude.

53. QUESTION III. *by* TASSO, *of Briſtol.*

From the equation $3x+5y+7z=1000$, to find all the anſwers that can be had in poſitive whole numbers.

54. QUESTION IV. *by* Mr. J. WEBB.

If the numerators of two unequal fractions be added together for a new numerator, and the denominators for a new denominator, the fraction thence ariſing will be greater than one of the given fractions, and leſs than the other: the demonſtration of this is required.

55. QUESTION V. *by* CAPUT MORTUUM.

Let a circle, given in magnitude, touch two right lines which form a given angle; and ſuppoſe an infinite number of other right lines be drawn to touch the circle and interſect the two former: it is required to determine the nature of that curve which will biſect all the parts of theſe latter lines which are intercepted between thoſe that form the given angle.

☞ The anſwers to theſe queſtions are requeſted before the 1ſt of July, and may be directed (poſt-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoſter-row, London.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from Vol. I. page 598.)

THE high importance of the ſubject on which the following letters have been written, and the avidity with which ſuch papers are naturally peruſed by the public, have induced us to aſſign them a place in this miſcellany. In our firſt volume the letters of the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Effingham, Dr. Price, and Dr. Jebb were inſerted. The readers, therefore, in ſome meaſure, have a right to claim the republication of the papers on parliamentary reform, which have ſince appeared. If any further correſpondence ſhould appear, we ſhall certainly preſerve it, in order that the *whole* of the letters on *Iriſh Repreſentation* may be in the poſſeſſion of thoſe who purchaſe the London Magazine.

LETTER

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. C. WYVILL TO MR. HENRY JOY, JUNIOR, SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, AT BELFAST.

SIR,

ACCORDING to your desire, my answer to the queries of the Committee of Correspondence at Belfast was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sharman, at Lisburn, on the 12th instant. But wishing to guard against a miscarriage, which in the hurry of a general election may be possible, I take the liberty to trouble you with a duplicate of my answer.

The committee of Yorkshire is expected to meet about the end of September; when your letters, and the other papers communicated by your respectable committee, will be laid before the Yorkshire gentlemen. I am firmly persuaded they will rejoice at the noble spirit of reformation which has arisen in Ireland; they will sincerely wish to their worthy fellow-subjects complete success: I trust also, they will be most ready to co-operate with them in any legal mode which can be devised mutually to assist each other in the laudable and necessary undertaking to obtain a substantial reformation in parliament in the respective kingdoms of Ireland and Great-Britain. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Burton-Hall, near Bedal, August 22, 1783.

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. WYVILL.

MR. WYVILL'S ANSWER TO THE QUERIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AT BELFAST.

I. IN all attempts by a free people to improve the frame of their legislature, it seems adviseable, as much as may be possible, to preserve ancient foundations, and to suffer every part of the fabric to stand which is not absolutely incapable of substantial repair. In my opinion, it is unnecessary and inexpedient to disfranchise the populous boroughs in Ireland, in which the right of election is invested in a few persons. In such boroughs, a due extension of the right of suffrage is sufficient to obtain every desireable purpose; but all the little depopulated boroughs ought certainly to be disfranchised, and their privilege of parliamentary representation should be transferred, to oppose those populous districts which are unrepresented, or whose share of representation is inadequate.

II. If, in consequence of the proposed disfranchisement of the smallest class of boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation can be transferred to the largest districts, it does not seem necessary that the number of the Irish House of Commons should be increased. The liberty of the nation may be well protected by a House of Commons, whose members do not exceed three hundred, if those members be firmly connected with the body of the nation. But if from the paucity of boroughs proper to be disfranchised, or from the influence of powerful men interested to preserve such boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation cannot be transferred to the largest districts, the present number of the House of Commons in Ireland, compared with the elective body, is by no means so large as to forbid any addition of members. For, what secures a parliament in the interest of the public? DUE ELECTION, AND A SPEEDY RETURN INTO THE COMMON MASS. A senate thus constituted would instantly feel what the community felt, and faithfully act according to the wishes of the constituents. These are essential requisites in the formation and conduct of a House of Commons; and where they are found, it is of little moment whether the assembly consists of three hundred persons, or of any larger number, not exceeding those limits, beyond which it is not easy to preserve order in a deliberative assembly. On these grounds it may be presumed, that no solid objection to an augmentation of the Irish House of Commons could be offered, even if the present elective body were incapable of increase. But, since the time is perhaps arrived, or may not be very distant, when the Catholics of Ireland might be safely admitted a participation in the right of election, the difficulty wholly vanishes.

III. Where property is very unequally distributed aristocratical influence will be found to operate extensively; and no means can be devised completely to guard the community against the mischievous consequences of that influence, without a breach in the laws of property, which hardly ever can be justifiable. But the regulations may be framed, by which the danger from the excessive power of the aristocracy may be averted; and in some tolerable degree that share of influence may be obtained by the people, without which they cannot possess a free constitution, or have any substantial security that the true interests of the nation will be steadily pursued by government. Laws extending the right of suffrage to fit classes of men; prohibiting bribery and expence at elections; and facilitating the voters access to the place of polling; those are the most obvious and effectual means by which the Commons may be protected against a domineering aristocracy, without recurring to the desperate expedient of an Agrarian law. And since the counties of Ireland are inadequately represented, and since the natural luxury of the rich, and the growing industry of the poor, will combine to lessen the evil complained of, it seems adviseable that the county representation should be re-inforced, and, at the same time, that every proper regulation to check the excess of aristocratical influence should be introduced.

IV. The fourth query has been, in some measure, answered in the reply to the third. It seems not to admit a doubt, that the right of suffrage should be extended to Ireland. But the difficult part of the question is, to WHOM? Conscious as I am how delicate the subject is, I cannot, however, decline to give my sentiments upon it with plainness and unreserved sincerity.

It is the right of mankind to be governed by their own consent, given personally, or by representation. On this principle all just government has been originally formed. It was the principle on which our Saxon ancestors founded their constitution; and though it must be admitted,

mitted, that from the firſt introduction of a deputed aſſembly of the people in England, the principle never was ſtrictly adhered to, and that in fact the right of election was not univerſally enjoyed, even before the ſtatute of diſfranchiſement paſſed, in the eighth year of Henry the Sixth, yet the principle was ſtill appealed to, and by a legal fiction ſuppoſed to exiſt in practice.

Such was the happy equality of mankind in the earlier ſtages of ſociety, ill exchanged, in my opinion, for the glare and glitter of a more ſplendid ſcene, where the loſs of the political happineſs of the many is poorly compenſated by the pomp and magnificence of a few individuals.

In countries where property is equally divided, or nearly ſo, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that the unlimited right of ſuffrage may not be eſtabliſhed. If ſuch an exception to all political experience ſhould occur, the circumſtances which could occaſion the limitation muſt be of a very extraordinary nature. But in ſtates where property has been diſtributed with conſiderable inequality ſome diminution of popular privileges has uſually taken place: and as in the far greateſt part of the globe, where the extreme of riches and poverty almoſt divide each community, thoſe privileges have been trampled under the foot of their tyrannical rulers, and ſcarcely a veſtige of them is to be found; even in thoſe free countries of Ireland and Britain, there ſeems to have been a culpable propenſity to contract theſe rights to a degree for which there was no ſufficient reaſon. The intereſts of mankind require that the baſis of ſociety ſhould be broad; the rulers of juſtice require that their natural rights ſhould not be taken away, but upon proof of miſuſage, or political delinquency. I am ſatisfied, therefore, that where the right of univerſal ſuffrage has not been found actually inconſiſtent with the public ſafety, it ought not to be abridged. But in all caſes where the claims of individuals are incompatible with the public good, the privileges of a part of the community muſt be poſtponed to the welfare of the whole. For the law of ſelf-preſervation is to ſocieties, as to individuals, an indefeaſible law; and by that law, ſocieties are juſtifiable which eject from the full employment of the rights of citizens perſons to whom thoſe rights could not be continued without danger to the public. The election franchiſe may be conſidered as both a privilege and a truſt; and men who have been found incapable of executing that truſt, in a manner not advantageous to the community, are unfit to remain inveſted with it. That truſt may be as properly taken from ſuch men, as by the conceſſion of the advocates for its wideſt extenſion it may be withheld from women, minors, and perſons of ſome other deſcriptions. But men from whom this franchiſe has been taken ought to be permitted to renounce their allegiance to the ſtate, and transfer it to another. If, in this caſe, they acquieſce under the deprivation, without renouncing their allegiance to the ſtate, or even expreſſing any diſſatisfaction, their acquieſcence would amount to a tacit acceptance of virtual repreſentation; and they would ſtill be governed, as they ought to be, by their own conſent.

In communities in which this deprivation has already taken place ſimilar reaſoning will determine to what claſſes of men the election franchiſe ought to be reſtored, or may be juſtly refuſed. It ought to be reſtored to all who may be reaſonably expected to exerciſe it for the public good. This is indiſputably clear; and it ſeems equally certain, that it may be juſtly refuſed to all to whom it would be unſafe to impart it; whom candour would judge moſt likely to miſuſe their privilege, and to be guilty of that political delinquency for which their original deprivation would be juſtifiable.

Theſe obſervations are alike applicable to the caſe of Britain and of Ireland. In both countries numerous claſſes of men have been deprived of this franchiſe; but the liberal temper of the times, aided in each by ſome favourable concomitant circumſtances, has brought this queſtion to a ſerious diſcuſſion; what reſtoration of the right of election ought to be propoſed, or is fit to be eſtabliſhed? The mere inequality of property alone is by no means a valid objection to the moſt extenſive reſtoration. For if, from the love of order, juſtice, and liberty prevalent in the lower claſſes, and the meek and unambitious ſpirit of ſuperiors, no material danger were to be apprehended from the influence of a wealthy ariſtocracy, or from numerous and frequent aſſemblies of the populace, in ſuch circumſtances, notwithſtanding the unequal diviſion of property, the right of ſuffrage might be ſafely reſtored to the excluded claſſes, and therefore it ought not to be refuſed.

Whether Ireland be a country thus fortunately circumſtanced, or not, it behoves the delegates of Ulſter to conſider with ſtrict impartiality. In what degree the manners of the Iriſh people are corrupt, to what extent the property of their country is unequally diſtributed, the delegates will be moſt competent to judge. But if ariſtocratical power be found too predominant in the counties of Ireland under the preſent limitations of the right of election, as it is ſtated to be, in the letter of the 19th of July, by the Committee of Belfaſt, the extenſion of the right to perſons in the ſituation of abſolute dependence on the great would render their power wholly irreſiſtible. If the capital contain a numerous and profligate populace, the periodical aſſemblies of that populace for the purpoſe of elections would, too probably, produce tumults, and all the wild and pernicious effects of frantic inſurrection. Evils like theſe would be more intolerable than thoſe abuſes which are now ſo juſtly complained of; and unleſs ſome effectual remedy were ſpeedily applied to them, would lead Ireland through a ſeries of calamity, to the utter ruin of its conſtitution.

Preſuming Ireland to be a country nearly in this ſituation, I cannot venture to recommend the reſtoration of univerſal ſuffrage. In my opinion, the circumſtances here deſcribed muſt be conſiderably altered, before the refuſal of that unlimited privilege can be thought unjuſt. At preſent, the utmoſt length to which the right of election there ſeems ſafely communicable, is to impart it to every claſs of men who, from the poſſeſſion of property to ſome ſmall amount, may be thought likely to exerciſe their franchiſe freely, and for the public good. To concede

cede the right of ſuffrage in Ireland beyond that boundary appears not conſiſtent with national prudence, or the ſafety of the public; and, therefore, in my apprehenſion, is not required by juſtice.—In this opinion I am countenanced by the general practice of the free ſtates of antiquity; I am ſupported by that of modern Europe, and the more recent example of America. In the American republics, property is more equally divided, and the manners of the people are more ſimple, orderly, and incorrupt, than they are in theſe kingdoms. And yet, in ſome of them, qualification of property has been thought neceſſary to entitle inhabitants to the rights of voting. In Maſſachuſett's, and ſome other American ſtates, the landed qualification exceeds that of any Engliſh freeholders.——I ſhould be ſtill further confirmed in theſe ſentiments, if the excluded claſſes diſcovered no anxiety to regain this important privilege, even when it became the ſubject of national debate. For, why ſhould the work of political reformation be loaded with great, and perhaps inſurmountable difficulties, by ſtruggling to impart to the non-electors a franchiſe which they are neither likely to exerciſe with diſcretion, nor ſolicitous to obtain.

By the rule here ſuggeſted, all perſons paying taxes within the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland would be comprehended among their voters; and to the county electors alſo would be added perſons holding land by copyhold, by leaſehold for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, equal in value to the preſent freehold qualifications.

By the ſame rule it is underſtood, that Catholics of ſimilar qualifications in property would be admitted to the choice of repreſentatives, together with their Proteſtant brethren.

It muſt be confeſſed, that this conceſſion to humanity and liberal policy could not be propoſed in Britain with any proſpect of ſucceſs. But Ireland, by granting a complete toleration to Catholics, has diſplayed the true ſpirit of candour and equity. And on this great occaſion of reforming its conſtitution, the ſame equitable ſpirit will naturally lead that country not to exclude thoſe men from the primary right of citizens, by whoſe aſſiſtance its own independence and dignity were obtained. The Catholics of former ages may have been juſtly degraded from the claſs of electors, becauſe an attachment to a foreign potentate, dangerous to the peace and welfare of their country, may then have formed an eſſential part of their religious creed. But why ſhould men whoſe religious opinions are now deemed inoffenſive to the ſtate, and therefore fit to be tolerated by law, be thought unfit to concur with their fellow-citizens in the election of repreſentatives? The eſtabliſhed religion would be ſecure, as it is at preſent; becauſe Catholic voters could not elect Catholic repreſentatives. However their mode of Chriſtianity may be diſapproved, however neceſſary it may be to oppoſe the re-admiſſion of that ſyſtem as the religion of our country, and no perſon diſapproves it more completely, or would reſiſt its eſtabliſhment more ſtrenuouſly than the writer of this paper; yet ſurely, in mere matters of civil concern, the profeſſion of errors allowed to be harmleſs to the ſtate ought not to be a diſqualification.—Surely Chriſtians of every ſect ought to be permitted to enjoy thoſe political privileges, from which perſons untinctured by any religion are not excluded.

If on this occaſion the right of ſuffrage ſhould be extended to Catholics, let them receive the indulgence, not from the inſidious clemency of a court, but from the friendſhip and magnanimity of their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, and the peace and liberty of Ireland will be unhurt by the conceſſion.

V. Elections by ballot ſeem to be unadviſable. In places where no undue influence can be exerted the concealment of the ballot is totally unneceſſary. But, where the influence is predominant, it ought to be reſiſted, not by a practice encouraging cowardly diſingenuity and breach of promiſe, but by open and honourable means; by means conſonant with truth, integrity, and the courageous ſpirit of liberty.

VI. The duration of parliaments ought to be limited to a ſhorter term than eight years. It would be found as practicable to obtain annual as triennial parliaments: the preference in point of efficacy ſeems due to annual parliaments. But the beneficial effect of triennial or of annual parliaments will not be felt till the repreſentation has been meliorated, and elections have been rendered uncorrupt and inexpenſive.

VII. It would be expedient that a ſatisfactory compenſation ſhould be given by the nation to the proprietors of thoſe boroughs which may be aboliſhed. If this were underſtood to be the intention of the public, a leſs animated oppoſition to the diſfranchiſement of boroughs might be expected. But a more harſh mode of reformation would diſguſt and exaſperate individuals, which would be extremely imprudent, when a ſlight expence to the whole kingdom might purchaſe their acquieſcence, and preſerve general harmony.

Undoubtedly, a compenſation is what ſtrict juſtice does not enjoin; the nation has an abſolute right to revoke privileges which are become injurious to its welfare; but in the view of equity, as well as that of policy, this more lenient mode of correcting abuſes which time has introduced, without any marked criminality of the preſent proprietors, ſeems to be preferable.

VIII. From the anſwers which have been returned to the former queries, my opinion reſpecting the eighth and laſt query, in ſome meaſure, might be collected But the reply to the moſt important queſtion of them all ſhall not be leſs explicit than thoſe which have been already given. If then I had the honour to be delegated to attend the meeting at Dungannon, my preſent ideas on the ſubject would lead me,

1. To recommend with all poſſible earneſtneſs the abolition of every ſmall and decayed borough; and the gift of a reaſonable compenſation to every perſon immediately affected by that act, with permiſſion to the diſfranchiſed electors to vote at elections for their reſpective counties.

2. To propoſe the re-inforcement of the repreſentation, by transferring to the counties, the capital, and the conſiderable unrepreſented towns,

if there be any ſuch in Ireland, the members taken from the diſfranchiſed boroughs; and alſo by adding to them as many new members as might be neceſſary clearly to turn the balance of legiſlative power in favour of the counties, principal cities, and towns, which form the body of the nation, and in which the ſtrength of the Iriſh democracy reſides.

3. To ſuggeſt the utility of extending the right of ſuffrage to all perſons paying taxes to counties, cities, and boroughs; to all copyholders and leaſeholders for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, the yearly value of whoſe eſtates ſhall be at leaſt forty ſhillings; and alſo the propriety of admitting Chriſtians of every denomination to the equal exerciſe of that moſt important right of a citizen.

4. To adviſe a ſhorter duration of parliaments, preferring annual parliaments to triennial, if equally attainable.

5. And, for ſecuring the advantages of thoſe meaſures in their full extent, to recommend the ſtricteſt prohibition of bribery and expence at elections, and regulations facilitating to the reſpective voters the exerciſe of their franchiſe.

Such are the improvements which appear to my mind moſt practicable, ſafe, and efficacious, in the preſent ſtate of Ireland, TO RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE UNARMED THEIR JUST AND NECESSARY CONTROUL OVER THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To ſome of the delegates at Dungannon theſe propoſitions might appear not extenſive enough. To many more perhaps they might appear too extenſive to be at once adopted with prudence.

Having therefore offered theſe propoſitions to the meeting, I ſhould think it ill became me to adhere to them with pertinacity. On the contrary, it would be more ſuitable to my very limited experience, and imperfect knowledge of Iriſh affairs, and alſo more conducive to the ſucceſs of the great cauſe, to ſubmit my opinion with deference to better informed judgements, and to accede to a leſs extenſive plan for a ſubſtantial reformation of parliament, in favour of which a more general concurrence of the volunteers might be probable. For that is the beſt plan of reformation, which is the moſt effectual that is like to be attained.

The means for obtaining thoſe regulations, or other improvements which may be deemed more ſalutary, are ſufficiently obvious; to reſtore a declining conſtitution is the duty, the intereſt, and the peculiar office of the collective body. Self-reformation is as odious a taſk to corrupt aſſemblies of men as it is to profligate individuals. A degenerate parliament will never ſeriouſly engage in that buſineſs, but from the impulſe of the people. By their active zeal the work of reformation muſt be begun; by their firmneſs and perſeverance it muſt be finiſhed. In a more tolerable condition of parliament, it would be ſufficient to ſtate an abuſe; and of its own accord an honeſt Houſe of Commons would immediately apply the proper correction. But when the miſchief lies in the frame and diſpoſition of parliament itſelf, it behoves the people not only to ſpecify their grievance, but to point out on what principle, and to what extent they expect redreſs. For, if the popular complaint be well founded, parliament cannot be qualified to judge for the people with due impartiality; nor diſpoſed ſpontaneouſly to grant that mode of reformation which may appear beſt adapted to promote their happineſs. Hence proceeds the principal difficulty of this great enterprize.—When the claim of independence was the object of purſuit, there was but one ſimple propoſition—every Iriſhman was agreed. If the volunteer aſſemblies ſhould deliberate apart on the general queſtion only, Whether a reformation of parliament be expedient? there is little reaſon to apprehend any material diverſity of opinion would ariſe. But if the queſtion to be conſidered ſhould be, What ſpecific plan of reformation is moſt fit to be propoſed to parliament? the diſcuſſion of that propoſition in many diſtinct aſſemblies might unhappily divide the volunteers. The reformation of parliament is an ample field of ſpeculation, in which the ſentiments of wiſe and good men may be widely different. It is a ſubject of the higheſt practical importance, on which thoſe various ſentiments may be maintained with warmth and eagerneſs. In the progreſs of thoſe diſputes the provincial meetings might form different opinions; they might be heated; might be alienated; the ill offices of artful and intereſted men might increaſe the diſguſt; till the formation of a general opinion in favour of any ſpecific plan would become exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impracticable. In order to guard againſt ſo fatal a diſunion, it ſeems adviſeable, if the ſpecific plan ought to originate from the people, that a GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES from every part of Ireland ſhould meet, and determine what that ſpecific plan ſhould be. By ſuch a meeting the union of the volunteers might be completely preſerved; and the application from that meeting for an effectual redreſs of parliamentary abuſes would be preſented to parliament with the weight and authority of the whole collective body. It is needleſs to add that their requiſition muſt be complied with.

Such is the judgement which I have formed on the moſt impartial conſideration of the queries tranſmitted for my opinion by the Committee of Belfaſt. I feel myſelf much honoured by the gentlemen who have called forth my ſentiments on this momentous occaſion. By impoſing that honourable taſk upon me, they have committed to my hands an important truſt, which I am bound to execute with ſcrupulous fidelity, with conſcientious ſincerity. I am but too well convinced, that what I have been able to ſuggeſt deſerves not much of their attention. But the opinion now given has been formed and delivered under a ſenſe of duty. And if this communication offer nothing elſe which may be fortunate enough to meet their approbation, yet I am confident the delegates of Ulſter will approve the freedom and integrity of my anſwer.

As a man I ſincerely wiſh the enjoyment of liberty, in its moſt ample extent, to men in every climate and country; but as fellow-ſubjects I am deeply and more peculiarly intereſted in the welfare and happineſs of Iriſhmen. When the volunteers of Ireland ſucceſsfully aſſerted the

honour

honour and independence of their country, I rejoiced at its emancipation from an injurious control. When they abolished perſecution, and gave peace and ſecurity to millions of their oppreſſed brethren, my heart concurred, and approved the deed. When they checked the corrupt profuſion of the public money, I joined with every virtuous man in applauding this prelude to a more important reformation. To reſtore a ſinking conſtitution is their laſt and greateſt labour. It is a taſk whoſe difficulty can only be exceeded by the immenſe advantages reſulting from the performance. Nothing elſe can give permanent ſecurity to the freedom and proſperity of Ireland. When the zeal and ſpirit by which the volunteers gained thoſe benefits to their country ſhall be relaxed, unleſs a radical reformation of parliament ſhall have been firſt accompliſhed, the benefits themſelves will not be of long duration: they will be loſt again, or they will be left under circumſtances of public diſtreſs, in which the enjoyment will be impoſſible. The miſchief of a factious and corrupt government will be felt once more: miniſterial profuſion will again ſeduce the ſenate, and impoveriſh the community. In this ſtate of things, liberty will be precarious, and commerce and induſtry will be undone. And then, when the poor Catholic is ſtarving for want of employment, toleration itſelf will be to him a comfort of little avail. Even the joy excited in the public mind by the acquiſition of independence will ſoon ſink, and be loſt in the ſuperior ſenſe of domeſtic miſery. But I truſt a different, and far happier ſcene is juſt ready to open upon Ireland. From the vigour and virtue of Iriſh people, conducted by the wiſdom of their delegates, a ſubſtantial reformation of parliament, with every national bleſſing in its train, may ſoon be expected. Let them but perſevere in the ſame ſpirited, temperate, and legal conduct which hitherto has marked their character with honour—let them be firm—let them be unanimous; and in this juſt and neceſſary undertaking, as in all the reſt, THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND will command that ſucceſs which they ſo well deſerve.

C. WYVILL.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE* was born at Stichel-houſe, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, on the 10th of April, 1707. His father was Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. and his mother, whoſe name was Magdalen Eliott, was ſiſter to Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobs, Bart. Both the families from which he deſcended were very ancient and honourable ones in the ſouth of Scotland, and were in great eſteem for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country, and for their piety and virtue in private life. He was the youngeſt of ſeveral ſons, three of whom, beſides himſelf, arrived to years of maturity. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor; and after having made ſuch a progreſs as qualified him for academical ſtudies, he was removed to the univerſity of St. Andrews, where he was put under the immediate care of Mr. Francis Pringle, profeſſor of Greek in the college, and a near relation of his father. Having continued there ſome years, he went to Edinburgh in October, 1727, for the purpoſe of ſtudying phyſic, that being the profeſſion which he now determined to follow. At Edinburgh, however, he ſtayed only one year, the reaſon of which was, that he was deſirous of going to Leyden, at that time the moſt celebrated ſchool of medicine in Europe. Dr. Boerhaave, who had brought that univerſity into reputation, was conſiderably advanced in years, and Mr. Pringle was unwilling, by delay, to expoſe himſelf to the danger of loſing the benefit of that great man's lectures. For Boerhaave he had a high and juſt reſpect: but it was not his diſpoſition and character to become the implicit and ſyſtematic follower of any man, however able and diſtinguiſhed. Whilſt he ſtudied at Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Van Swieten, who afterwards became ſo famous at Vienna, both by his practice and writings. Van Swieten was not only Mr. Pringle's

* According to a promiſe made in a former Magazine, we have abſtracted the life of Sir John Pringle from Dr. Kippis's elegant memoir, prefixed to Sir John's Six Diſcourſes, lately publiſhed by Cadell, in the Strand. For a review of this book our readers are deſired to conſult our Magazine for laſt December, Vol. I. p. 535.

acquaintance and fellow ſtudent at the univerſity, but alſo his phyſician, when he happened to be ſeiſed there with a fit of ſickneſs. Nevertheleſs, he did not owe his recovery to his friend's advice; for Van Swieten having refuſed to give him the bark, another preſcribed it, and Mr. Pringle was cured. When he had gone through his proper courſe of ſtudies at Leyden, he was admitted, on the 20th of July, 1730, to his doctor of phyſic's degree. His inaugural diſſertation "*De marcore ſeneli*," was printed.

Upon quitting Leyden, Dr. Pringle ſettled as a phyſician at Edinburgh, where he gained the eſteem of the magiſtrates of the city, and of the profeſſors of the college, by his abilities and good conduct, and ſuch was his known acquaintance with ethical ſubjects, that, on the 28th of March, 1734, he was appointed, by the magiſtrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, to be joint profeſſor of pneumatics and moral philoſophy with Mr. Scott, during the ſaid Mr. Scott's life, and ſole profeſſor thereof after his deceaſe; and, in conſequence of this appointment, Dr. Pringle was admitted, on the ſame day, a member of the univerſity. In diſcharging the duties of this new employment, his text book was PUFFENDORFF *De Officio Hominis et Civis*; and agreeably to the method he purſued through life, of making fact and experiment the baſis of ſcience.

Dr. Pringle continued in the practice of phyſic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his profeſſorſhip, till 1742, when he was appointed phyſician to the Earl of Stair, who then commanded the Britiſh army. For this appointment he was chiefly indebted to his friend Dr. Stevenſon, an eminent phyſician at Edinburgh, who had an intimate acquaintance with Lord Stair.

By the intereſt of this nobleman, Dr. Pringle was conſtituted, on the 24th of Auguſt 1742, phyſician to the military hoſpital in Flanders; and it was provided in the commiſſion, that he ſhould receive a ſalary of twenty ſhillings a-day, and be entitled to half pay for life. He did not, on this occaſion, reſign his profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy. The univerſity permitted him to retain it, and Meſſrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his abſence, as long as he continued to requeſt it.

The eminent attention which Dr. Pringle paid to his duty as an army phyſician, is a matter that requires no enlargement in this place, and is apparent from every page of his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Army. One thing, however, deſerves particularly to be mentioned, as it is highly probable that it was owing to his ſuggeſtion. It had hitherto been uſual, for the ſecurity of the ſick, when the enemy was near, to remove them a great way from the camp; the conſequence of which was, that many were loſt before they came under the care of the phyſicians. The Earl of Stair, being ſenſible of this evil, propoſed to the Duke de Noailles, when the army was encamped at Aſchaffenburg, in 1743, that the hoſpitals on both ſides ſhould be conſidered as ſanctuaries for the ſick, and mutually protected. The French general, who was diſtinguiſhed for his humanity, readily agreed to the propoſal, and took the firſt opportunity of ſhewing a proper regard to his engagement.

At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. Pringle was in a coach with Lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the ſituation they were placed in was dangerous. They had been taken at unawares, and were kept betwixt the fire of the line in front, a French battery on the left, and a wood full of huſſars on the right. The coach was occaſionally ſhifted, to avoid being in the eye of the battery.

Soon after this event, Dr. Pringle met with no ſmall affliction in the retirement of his great friend, the Earl of Stair, from the army. He offered to reſign with his noble patron: but was not permitted. He, therefore contented himſelf with teſtifying his reſpect and gratitude to his lordſhip, by accompanying him forty miles on his return to England; after which he took leave of him with the utmoſt regret.

But

But though Dr. Pringle was thus deprived of the immediate protection of a nobleman who knew and eſteemed his worth, his conduct in the duties of his ſtation procured him effectual ſupport. He attended the army in Flanders, through the campaign of 1744, and ſo powerfully recommended himſelf to the Duke of Cumberland, that, in the ſpring following, on the 11th of March, he had a commiſſion from his Royal Highneſs, appointing him phyſician general to his Majeſty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond the ſeas: and on the next day he received a ſecond commiſſion from the duke, by which he was conſtituted phyſician to the royal hoſpitals in the ſame countries. On March 5, he reſigned his profeſſorſhip, in conſequence of theſe promotions.

In 1745, he was with the army in Flanders, but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be ſent againſt the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society. The election was on the 30th of October, and the Society had reaſon to be pleaſed with the addition of ſuch a member.

Dr. Pringle, at the beginning of the year 1746, accompanied, in his official capacity, the Duke of Cumberland in his expedition againſt the rebels, and remained with the forces, after the battle of Culloden, till their return to England, in the middle of Auguſt. We do not find that he was in Flanders during any part of that year. In 1747 and 1748, he again attended the army abroad; and in the autumn of 1748, he embarked with the forces for England, upon the concluſion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From that time he principally reſided in London, where, from his known ſkill and experience, and the reputation he had acquired, he might reaſonably expect to ſucceed as a phyſician.

In the month of April, 1749, Dr. Pringle was appointed phyſician in ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland*. In 1750, he publiſhed, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Obſervations on the Jail or Hoſpital Fever." This piece, which paſſed through two editions, and was occaſioned by the jail-diſtemper that broke out at that time in the city of London, was well received by the medical world, though he himſelf afterwards conſidered it as having been haſtily written. After ſupplying ſome things that were omitted, and rectifying a few miſtakes that were made in it, he included it in his grand work on the diſeaſes of the army, where it conſtitutes the ſeventh chapter of the third part of that treatiſe.

It was in the ſame year that Dr. Pringle began to communicate to the Royal Society his famous "Experiments upon Septic and Antiſeptic Subſtances, with Remarks relating to their Uſe in the Theory of Medicine." Theſe experiments, which comprehended ſeveral papers, were read at different meetings of the Society; the firſt in June, and the two next in the November following: three more in the courſe of the year 1751; and the laſt, in February, 1752. Only the three firſt numbers were printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, as Dr. Pringle had ſubjoined the whole, by way of appendix, to his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army."

The experiments upon Septic and Antiſeptic Subſtances, which have accompanied every ſubſequent edition of the treatiſe juſt mentioned, procured for our ingenious phyſician the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. Beſides this, they gained him a high and juſt reputation, as an experimental philoſopher.

In February, 1753, he preſented to the Royal Society an "Account of ſeveral Perſons ſeiſed with the Gaol Fever by working in Newgate, and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family." This is a very curious paper; and it was deemed of ſuch importance by the excellent Dr. Stephen Hales, that he requeſted the author's permiſſion to have it publiſhed, for the

* London Mag. Vol. xviii. p. 240.

common good of the kingdom, in the Gentleman's Magazine; where it was accordingly printed, previouſly to its appearance in the Tranſactions*. Dr. Pringle's next communication was, "A remarkable Caſe of Fragility, Flexibility, and Diſſolution of the Bones†." In the forty-ninth volume of the Tranſactions, we meet with accounts which he had given of an earthquake felt at Bruſſels; of another at Glaſgow and Dunbarton‡; and of the agitation of the waters, on the 1ſt of November, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburgh§. The fiftieth volume contains Obſervations, by him, on the Caſe of Lord Walpole, of Woolterton; and a Relation of the Virtues of Soap, in diſſolving the Stone, as experienced by the Reverend Mr. Matthew Simſon‖. The next volume is enriched with two of the Doctor's articles, of conſiderable length, as well as value. In the firſt, he hath collected, digeſted, and related the different accounts that had been given of a very extraordinary fiery meteor, which appeared on Sunday the 26th of November, 1758, between eight and nine at night; and, in the ſecond, he hath made a variety of remarks upon the whole, wherein is diſplayed no ſmall degree of philoſophical ſagacity¶. It would be tedious to mention the various papers, which, both before and after he became Preſident of the Royal Society, were tranſmitted through his hands.

Beſides his communications in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, he wrote, in the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, volume the fifth, an Account of the Succeſs of the Vitrum ceratum Antimonii.

On the 14th of April, 1752, Dr. Pringle married Charlotte, the ſecond daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent phyſician at Bath, and who had long been at the head of his profeſſion in that city. This connexion did not laſt long; the lady dying in the ſpace of a few years.

Nearly about the time of his marriage, Dr. Pringle gave to the public the firſt edition of his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army." It was reprinted, in the year following, with ſome additions. To the third edition, which was greatly improved from the further experience the author had gained by attending the camps, for three ſeaſons, in England, an Appendix was annexed, in anſwer to ſome remarks that Profeſſor De Haen, of Vienna, and M. Gaber, of Turin, had made on the work. The like attention was paid to the improvement of the treatiſe, in every ſubſequent edition.

The work is divided into three parts; the firſt of which, being principally hiſtorical, may be read with pleaſure by every gentleman. The latter parts lie more within the province of phyſicians. They alone are the beſt judges of the merit of the performance; and to its merit the moſt deciſive and ample teſtimonies have been given. It hath gone through ſeven editions at home; and, abroad, it has been tranſlated into the French, the German, and the Italian languages. Scarcely any medical writer hath mentioned it, without ſome tribute of applauſe. Ludwig, in the ſecond volume of his "*Commentarii de Rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina geſtis*," ſpeaks of it highly; and gives an account of it, which comprehends ſixteen pages. The celebrated and eminent Baron Van Haller, in his Bibliotheca Anatomica**, with a particular reference to the treatiſe we are ſpeaking of, ſtiles the author "*Vir illuſtris—de omnibus bonis artibus bene meritus.*"

It is allowed to be a claſſical book in the phyſical line; and that it hath placed the writer of it in a rank with the famous Sydenham. Like Sydenham, too, he hath become eminent, not by the quantity, but the value of his productions; and hath afforded a happy inſtance of the great and deſerved fame which may ſometimes ariſe from a ſingle performance.

The reputation that Dr. Pringle gained by his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes

* Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. xxiii. p. 71—74. Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. xlviii. Part i. p. 42—54. † Ibid. p. 297—301. ‡ The greater part of the paper is by Dr. Whyt. § Vol. xlix. Part ii. p. 509—511. 546, 547. 550, 551. ‖ Vol. l. Part i. p. 205—209. 219. 221. ¶ Vol. li. Part i. p. 218—274. For ſome remarks on this paper, our readers may conſult the firſt volume of this work, page 281. ** Tom. ii. p. 235.

Diſeaſes of the Army," was not of a kind which is ever likely to diminiſh.

The utility of it, however, was of ſtill greater importance than its reputation. From the time that he was appointed a phyſician to the army, it ſeems to have been his grand object to leſſen, as far as lay in his power, the calamities of war: nor was he without conſiderable ſucceſs in his noble and benevolent deſign.

The benefits which may be derived from our author's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army are not ſolely confined to gentlemen of the medical profeſſion. General Melville, a gentleman who unites with his military abilities the ſpirit of philoſophy, and the ſpirit of humanity, was enabled, when governor of the Neutral Iſlands, to be ſingularly uſeful, in conſequence of the inſtructions he had received from Dr. Pringle's book, and from perſonal converſation with him. By taking care to have his men always lodged in large, open, and airy apartments, and by never letting his forces remain long enough in ſwampy places to be injured by the noxious air of ſuch places, the general was the happy inſtrument of ſaving the lives of ſeven hundred ſoldiers.

In 1753, Dr. Pringle was choſen one of the council of the Royal Society. Though he had not for ſome years been called abroad, he ſtill held his place of phyſician to the army; and, in the war that began in 1755, attended the camps in England during three ſeaſons. This enabled him, from further experience, to correct ſome of his former obſervations, and to give additional perfection to the third edition of his great work. In 1758, he entirely quitted the ſervice of the army; and being now determined to fix wholly in London, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Phyſicians, on the 5th of July in the ſame year. The reaſon why this matter was ſo long delayed might probably be, his not having hitherto come to a final reſolution with regard to his ſettlement in the metropolis.

After the acceſſion of King George the Third to the throne of Great-Britain, Dr. Pringle was appointed, in 1761, phyſician to the Queen's houſehold; and this honour was ſucceeded, by his being conſtituted, in 1763, phyſician extraordinary to her Majeſty. On the 12th of April, in the ſame year, he had been choſen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem; and, on the 25th of June following, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London. In the ſucceeding November, he was returned on the ballot, a ſecond time, one of the council of the Royal Society; and, in 1764, on the deceaſe of Dr. Wollaſton, he was made phyſician in ordinary to the Queen. On the 13th of February, 1766, he was elected a foreign member, in the phyſical line*, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen; and, on the 5th of June in that year, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to teſtify his ſenſe of Dr. Pringle's abilities and merit, by raiſing him to the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain.

On the 18th of July, 1768, Sir John Pringle was appointed phyſician in ordinary to her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; to which office a ſalary was annexed of one hundred pounds a-year. In 1770, he was choſen, a third time, into the council of the Royal Society; as he was, likewiſe, a fourth time, for the year 1772. Upon the 30th of November, in that year, in conſequence of the death of James Weſt, Eſquire, he was elected preſident of that illuſtrious and learned body. His election to this high ſtation, though he had ſo reſpectable a character as the late Sir James Porter for his opponent, was carried by a very conſiderable majority. This was undoubtedly the higheſt honour that Sir John Pringle ever received; an honour with which his other literary diſtinctions could not be compared.

It was at a very auſpicious time that Sir John Pringle was called upon to preſide over the Royal Society. A wonderful ardour for philoſophical ſcience, and for the advancement of natural

* Collega exterus Claſſis Phyſicæ.

natural knowledge, had of late years diſplayed itſelf through Europe, and had appeared with particular advantage in our own country. He endeavoured to cheriſh it by all the methods that were in his power; and he happily ſtruck upon a new way to diſtinction and uſefulneſs, by the diſcourſes which were delivered by him on the annual aſſignment of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal.

This gentleman had originally bequeathed five guineas, to be given, at each anniverſary meeting of the Royal Society, by the determination of the Preſident and Council, to the perſon who had been the author of the beſt paper of Experimental Obſervations for the year paſt. In proceſs of time, this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important conſideration to a man of an enlarged and philoſophical mind, however narrow his circumſtances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal; in which form it is become a truly honourable mark of diſtinction, and a juſt and laudable object of ambition. It was, no doubt, always uſual with the Preſident, on the delivery of the medal, to pay ſome compliment to the gentleman on whom it was beſtowed; but the cuſtom of making a ſet ſpeech on the occaſion, and of entering into the hiſtory of that part of philoſophy to which the experiments related, was firſt introduced by Mr. Martin Folkes. The diſcourſes, however, which he and his ſucceſſors delivered were very ſhort, and were only inſerted in the minute books of the Society. None of them had ever been printed before Sir John Pringle was raiſed to the chair. The firſt ſpeech that was made by him being much more elaborate and extended than uſual, the publication of it was deſired; and with this requeſt it is ſaid he was the more ready to comply, as an abſurd account of what he had delivered had appeared in a newſpaper.

Sir John Pringle was very happy in the ſubject of his primary diſcourſe. The diſcoveries in magnetiſm and electricity had been ſucceeded by the enquiries into the various ſpecies of air. In theſe enquiries, Dr. Prieſtley, who had already greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his electrical experiments, and his other philoſophical purſuits and labours, took the principal lead. A paper of his, entitled "Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," having been read before the Society in March 1772, was adjudged to be deſerving of the gold medal; and Sir John Pringle embraced with pleaſure the occaſion of celebrating the important communications of his friend, and of relating, with accuracy and fidelity, what had previouſly been diſcovered upon the ſubject. At the cloſe of the ſpeech, he earneſtly requeſted Dr. Prieſtley to continue his liberal and valuable enquiries; and we need not ſay how eminently he hath fulfilled this requeſt. The aſtoniſhing diſcoveries he hath ſince made, and is ſtill making, have ſet his name far above all praiſe.

It was not, we believe, intended, when Sir John Pringle's firſt ſpeech was printed, that the example ſhould be followed: but the ſecond diſcourſe was ſo well received by the Royal Society, that the publication of it was unanimouſly requeſted. Both the diſcourſe itſelf, and the ſubject on which it was delivered, merited ſuch a diſtinction. The compoſition of the ſecond ſpeech is evidently ſuperior to that of the former one; Sir John having probably been animated by the favourable reception of his firſt effort. His account of the torpedo, and of Mr. Walſh's ingenious and admirable experiments relative to the electrical properties of that extraordinary fiſh, is ſingularly curious. The whole diſcourſe abounds with ancient and modern learning, and exhibits Sir John Pringle's knowledge in Natural Hiſtory, as well as in medicine, to great advantage.

The third time that he was called upon to diſplay his abilities at the delivery of Sir Godfrey's medal was on an eminently beautiful and important occaſion. This was no leſs than Mr. (now Dr.) Maſkelyne's ſucceſsful attempt completely to eſtabliſh Sir Iſaac Newton's ſyſtem of the univerſe, by his "Obſervations made on the Mountain Schehallien, for finding its Attraction."

Attraction." Sir John Pringle laid hold of this opportunity to give a perſpicuous and accurate relation of the ſeveral hypotheſes of the ancients, with regard to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and of the noble diſcoveries with which Copernicus enriched the aſtronomical world. He then traces the progreſs of the grand principle of gravitation down to Sir Iſaac's illuſtrious confirmation of it; to which he adds a conciſe narrative of Meſſrs. Bouguer's and Condamine's experiment at Chimboraco, and of Mr. Maſkelyne's at Schehallien. If any doubts ſtill remained, with reſpect to the truth of the Newtonian ſyſtem, they were now totally removed.

Sir John Pringle had reaſon to be peculiarly ſatisfied with the ſubject of his fourth diſcourſe; that ſubject being perfectly congenial to his diſpoſition and ſtudies. His own life had been much employed in pointing out the means which tended not only to cure, but to prevent, the diſeaſes of mankind; and it is probable, from his intimate friendſhip with Capt. Cook, that he might ſuggeſt to that ſagacious commander ſome of the rules which he followed, in order to preſerve the health of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſolution, during her voyage round the world. Whether this was the caſe, or whether the method purſued by the captain to attain ſo ſalutary an end was the reſult alone of his own reflections, the ſucceſs of it was aſtoniſhing; and this famous voyager ſeemed well entitled to every honour which could be beſtowed. To him the Society aſſigned their gold medal, but he was not preſent to receive the honour. He was gone out upon the voyage from which he never returned. In this laſt voyage he continued equally ſucceſsful in maintaining the health of his men.

Sir John Pringle, in his next annual diſſertation, had an opportunity of diſplaying his knowledge in a way in which it had not hitherto appeared. The diſcourſe took its riſe from the prize medal's being adjudged to Mr. Mudge, then an eminent ſurgeon at Plymouth, upon account of his valuable paper, containing directions for making the beſt compoſition for the metals of reflecting teleſcopes, together with a deſcription of the proceſs for grinding, poliſhing, and giving the great ſpeculum the true parabolic form. Sir John hath accurately related a variety of particulars, concerning the invention of reflecting teleſcopes, the ſubſequent improvements of theſe inſtruments, and the ſtate in which Mr. Mudge found them, when he firſt ſet about working them to a greater perfection, till he had truly realized the expectation of Sir Iſaac Newton, who, above an hundred years ago, preſaged that the public would one day poſſeſs a parabolic ſpeculum, not accompliſhed by mathematical rules, but by mechanical devices.

Sir John Pringle's ſixth diſcourſe, to which he was led by the aſſignment of the gold medal to Mr. (now Dr.) Hutton, on account of his curious paper, entitled, "The Force of Fired Gun-powder, and the initial velocity of Cannon-balls, determined by Experiments," was on the theory of gunnery. Though Sir John had ſo long attended the army, this was probably a ſubject to which he had heretofore paid very little attention. We cannot, however, help admiring with what perſpicuity and judgment he hath ſtated the progreſs that was made, from time to time, in the knowledge of projectiles, and the ſcientific perfection to which his friend Mr. Hutton had carried this knowledge. As Sir John Pringle was not one of thoſe who delighted in war, and in the ſhedding of human blood, he was happy in being able to ſhew that even the ſtudy of artillery might be uſeful to mankind; and, therefore, this is a topic which he hath not forgotten to mention.

Here ended our author's diſcourſes upon the delivery of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. If he had continued to preſide in the chair of the Royal Society, he would, no doubt, have found other occaſions of diſplaying his acquaintance with the hiſtory of philoſophy. But the opportunities which he had of ſignalizing himſelf in this reſpect were important in themſelves,

happily

happily varied, and ſufficient to gain him a ſolid and laſting reputation.

Several marks of literary diſtinction, as we have already ſeen, had been conferred upon Sir John Pringle, before he was raiſed to the preſident's chair. But after that event they were beſtowed upon him in great abundance: and, not again to reſume the ſubject, we ſhall here collect them together.

Previouſly, however, to theſe honours (excepting his having been choſen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London) he received the laſt promotion that was given him in his medical capacity; which was, his being appointed, on the fourteenth of November 1774, phyſician extraordinary to his Majeſty. In the year 1776, he was enrolled in the liſt of the members of no leſs than four learned bodies. Theſe were, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; the Society at Amſterdam, for the promotion of agriculture; the Royal Academy of Medical Correſpondence at Paris; and the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburgh. The times of Sir John Pringle's election into theſe eminent ſocieties, according to the order in which I have mentioned them, were on the twelfth of February, in the month of September, and on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December.

On the fifth of July, 1777, Sir John Pringle was nominated, by his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe, an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Caſſel. In 1778, he ſucceeded the celebrated Linnæus, as one of the foreign members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This honour is extended by that illuſtrious body only to eight perſons, on which account it is juſtly eſteemed a moſt eminent mark of diſtinction; and we believe there have been few or no inſtances, wherein it hath been conferred on any other than men of great and acknowledged abilities and reputation. On the 11th of October, in the ſame year, our author was choſen a member of the Medical Society at Hanau. In the ſucceeding year, on the 29th of March, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Naples. The laſt teſtimony of reſpect which was, in this way, beſtowed upon Sir John Pringle, was his being admitted, in 1781, into the number of the Fellows of the newly erected Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. The particular deſign of the Society is to inveſtigate the hiſtory and antiquities of Scotland: and, from the known characters and literature of the gentlemen who compoſe it, there can be little doubt but that the end they have in view will ſucceſsfully be accompliſhed. Of this there is the greater reaſon to be confident, as I underſtand, with pleaſure, that the deſtruction of the Scottiſh records, by the cruel policy of King Edward the Firſt, was not ſo univerſal, or ſo general, as hath commonly been ſuppoſed.

It was at a late period of life, when Sir John Pringle was in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age, that he was choſen to be Preſident of the Royal Society. Conſidering, therefore, the extreme attention that was paid by him to the various and important duties of his office, and the great pains he took in the preparation of his diſcourſes, it was natural to expect that the burthen of his honourable ſtation ſhould grow heavy upon him in a courſe of time. This burthen was increaſed not only by the weight of years, but by the accident of a fall in the area in the back part of his houſe, from which he received conſiderable hurt, and which, in its conſequences, affected his health, and weakened his ſpirits. Such being the ſtate of his body and mind, he began to entertain thoughts of reſigning the preſident's chair. It hath been ſaid, likewiſe, and believed, that he was much hurt by the diſputes introduced into the Society, concerning the queſtion, whether pointed or blunted electrical conductors are the moſt efficacious in preſerving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning. Perhaps Sir John Pringle's declining years, and the general ſtate of his health, will form ſufficient reaſons for his reſignation. His intention, however, was diſagreeable to many of his friends, and to many diſtinguiſhed members of the

the Royal Society. Accordingly, they earneſtly ſolicited him to continue in the chair; but, his reſolution being fixed, he reſigned it at the anniverſary meeting in 1778. Joſeph Banks, Eſq. (now Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.) was unanimouſly elected preſident in his room; a gentleman in the prime and vigour of his life, who had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his acquaintance with natural hiſtory; who had ſailed round the globe, and performed other voyages, in purſuit of that branch of ſcience; who is preparing, at an immenſe expence and labour, the nobleſt and moſt ſplendid botanical work which hath ever been preſented to the public; and who hath amply juſtified the choice that was made of him, by his attention to every part of his duty, and his aſſiduous concern to promote the intereſt and honour of the Society.

Though Sir John Pringle quitted his particular relation to the Royal Society, and did not attend its meetings ſo conſtantly as he had formerly done, he ſtill retained his literary connexions in general. His houſe continued to be the reſort of ingenious and philoſophical men, whether of his own country, or from abroad; and he was frequent in his viſits to his friends. He was held in particular eſteem by eminent and learned foreigners, none of whom came to England without waiting upon him, and paying him the greateſt reſpect. He treated them, in return, with diſtinguiſhed civility and regard. When a number of gentlemen met at his table, foreigners were uſually a part of the company.

Sir John Pringle's infirmities increaſing, he hoped that he might receive an advantage from an excurſion to Scotland, and ſpending the ſummer there; which he did in the year 1780, and principally at Edinburgh. He had probably then formed ſome deſign of fixing his reſidence in that city. However this may have been, he was ſo well pleaſed with a place to which he had been habituated in his younger days, and with the reſpect ſhewn him by his friends, that he purchaſed a houſe there, whither he intended to return in the following ſpring. When he came back to London, in the autumn of the year above-mentioned, he ſet about preparing to put his ſcheme in execution. Accordingly, having firſt diſpoſed of the greateſt part of his library, he ſold his houſe in Pall-Mall, in April, 1781, and ſome few days after removed to Edinburgh. In this city he was treated, by perſons of all ranks, with every mark of diſtinction. But Edinburgh was not now to him what it had been in early life. The vivacity of ſpirits, which, in the days of youth, ſpreads ſuch a charm on the objects that ſurround us, was fled. Many, if not moſt, of Sir John Pringle's old friends and contemporaries were dead; and, though ſome of them remained, they could not meet together with the ſame ſtrength of conſtitution, the ſame ardour of purſuit, the ſame animation of hope, which they had formerly poſſeſſed. The younger men of eminence paid him the ſincereſt teſtimonies of eſteem and regard; but it was too late in life for him to form new habits of cloſe and intimate friendſhip. He found, likewiſe, the air of Edinburgh too ſharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly ſenſible to the ſeverities of weather. Theſe evils were exaggerated by his increaſing infirmities, and, perhaps, by that reſtleſſneſs of mind, which, in the midſt of bodily complaints, is ſtill hoping to derive ſome benefit from a change of place. He determined, therefore, to return once more to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September.

Before Sir John Pringle entirely quitted Edinburgh, he requeſted his friend, Dr. John Hope, to preſent ten volumes, folio, of medical and phyſical obſervations, in manuſcript, to the Royal College of Phyſicians in that city. This benefaction was conferred on two conditions; firſt, that the obſervations ſhould not be publiſhed; and ſecondly, that they ſhould not be lent out of the library on any pretence whatever. A meeting of the college being ſummoned upon the occaſion, Sir John's donation was accepted with much gratitude; and a reſolution paſſed

to comply with the terms on which it was beſtowed. He was, at the ſame time, preparing two other volumes to be given to the univerſity, containing the formulas referred to in his annotations.

Sir John Pringle, upon his arrival at the metropolis, found his ſpirits ſomewhat revived. He was greatly pleaſed with reviſiting his London friends; and he was received by them with equal cordiality and affection. His Sunday evening converſations were honoured with the attendance of many reſpectable men; and, on the other nights of the week, he had the pleaſure of ſpending a couple of hours with his friends, at a ſociety that had long been eſtabliſhed, and which had met, for ſome time paſt, at Mr. Watſon's, a grocer, in the Strand. Sir John's connexion with this ſociety, and his conſtant attendance upon it, formed, to the laſt, one of his principal entertainments. The morning was chiefly employed by him in receiving and returning the viſits of his various acquaintance; and he had frequently a ſmall and ſelect party to dine with him, at his apartments in King-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare. All this while, his ſtrength declined with a rapidity which did not permit his friends to hope that his life would long be continued. On Monday evening, the 14th of January, 1782, being with the ſociety at Watſon's, he was ſeiſed with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, for whom he had the higheſt regard, and in whom he had, in every reſpect, juſtly placed the moſt unreſerved confidence. The Doctor afterwards attended him with unwearied aſſiduity, but, to any medical purpoſe, entirely in vain; for he departed this life on the Friday following, being the 18th day of the month, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age; and the account of his death was every where received, in a manner which ſhewed the high ſenſe that was entertained of his merit. On the 7th of February, he was interred in St. James's church, with great funeral ſolemnity, and with a very honourable attendance of eminent and reſpectable friends. As a teſtimony of regard to his memory, at the firſt meeting of the College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh after his deceaſe all the members appeared in deep mourning.

Sir John Pringle, by long practice, had acquired a handſome fortune, which he diſpoſed of with great prudence and propriety. The bulk of it, as might naturally and reaſonably be expected, he bequeathed to his worthy nephew and heir, Sir James Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. whom he appointed his ſole executor. But the whole was not immediately to come to Sir James; for a ſum equal, I believe, to ſeven hundred pounds a-year was appropriated to annuities, revertible to that gentleman at the deceaſe of the annuitants. By this means, Sir John exhibited an important proof of his regard and affection for ſeveral of his valuable relations and friends.

Sir John Pringle's eminent character as a practical phyſician, as well as a medical author, is ſo well known, and ſo univerſally acknowledged, that an enlargement upon it cannot be neceſſary. In the exerciſe of his profeſſion he was not rapacious; being ready, on various occaſions, to give his advice without pecuniary views.

The turn of Sir John Pringle's mind led him chiefly to the love of ſcience, which he built on the firm baſis of fact. With regard to philoſophy in general, he was as averſe to theory, unſupported by experiments, as he was with reſpect to medicine in particular. Lord Bacon was his favourite author; and to the method of inveſtigation recommended by that great man he ſteadily adhered. Such being his intellectual character, it will not be thought ſurpriſing that he had a diſlike to Plato. To metaphyſical diſquiſitions he loſt all regard in the latter part of his life; and, though ſome of his moſt valued friends had engaged in diſcuſſions of this kind, with very different views of things, he did not chooſe to revert to the ſtudies of his youth, but contented himſelf with the opinions he had then formed.

I ſhall not conceal from my readers, that Sir John Pringle had not much fondneſs

fondneſs for poetry. He had not even any diſtinguiſhed reliſh for the immortal Shakſpeare: at leaſt, he ſeemed too highly a ſenſible of the defects of that illuſtrious bard, to give him the proper degree of eſtimation.

Sir John Pringle had not, in his youth, been neglectful of philological enquiries; and, after having omitted them for a time, he returned to them again; ſo far, at leaſt, as to endeavour to obtain a more exact knowledge of the Greek tongue, probably with a view to a better underſtanding of the New Teſtament. He paid a great attention to the French language; and it is ſaid that he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings. How far this might contribute to the honour of Sir John's taſte we ſhall not decide. However juſt that eminent Frenchman's obſervations may have been on ſome ſubjects of criticiſm, the truly ingenious and excellent Mrs. Montagu hath amply ſhewn that he was abſolutely unequal to the taſk of determining concerning the merit of Shakſpeare. Among all his other purſuits, Sir John Pringle never forgot the ſtudy of the Engliſh language. This he regarded as a matter of ſo much conſequence, that he took uncommon pains with reſpect to the ſtyle of his compoſitions; and it cannot be denied, that he excels in perſpicuity, correctneſs, and propriety of expreſſion.

Though our author was not fond of poetry, there was a ſiſter art for which he had a great affection, and that was muſic. Of this art he was not merely an admirer, but became ſo far a practitioner in it, as to be a performer on the violoncello, at a weekly concert, given by a ſociety of gentlemen at Edinburgh.

Beſides a cloſe application to medical and philoſophical ſcience, Sir John Pringle, during the latter part of his life, devoted much time to the ſtudy of divinity. This was with him a very favourite and intereſting object. He correſponded frequently with Michaelis on theological ſubjects; and that celebrated profeſſor addreſſed to him ſome letters on Daniel's prophecy of the ſeventy weeks, which Sir John thought worthy of being publiſhed in this country. Accordingly, he was at conſiderable pains, and ſome expence, in the publication, which appeared, in 1773, under the following title: "Joannis Davidis Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philoſ. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingenſis Collegæ, Epiſtolæ, de LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis, ad D. Joannem Pringle, Baronettum: primo privatim miſſæ, nunc vero utriuſque conſenſu publicè editæ." 8vo*.

Sir John Pringle was likewiſe a diligent and frequent reader of ſermons; which form ſo valuable a part of Engliſh literature.

If, from the intellectual, we paſs on to the moral character of Sir John Pringle, we ſhall find that the ruling feature of it was integrity. By this principle he was uniformly actuated in the whole of his behaviour. All his acquaintance will with one voice agree, that there never was an honeſter man. He was equally diſtinguiſhed for his ſobriety. He told Mr. James Boſwell, that he had never in his life been intoxicated with liquor; which muſt be allowed to have been a very laudable proof of the circumſpection maintained by him, in the variety of company that he had kept, both at home and abroad.

In his friendſhips, Sir John Pringle was ardent and ſteady. The intimacies which were formed by him, in the early part of his life, at Edinburgh, continued unbroken to the deceaſe of the gentlemen with whom they were made; and were kept up by a regular correſpondence, and by all the good offices that lay in his power.

With relation to Sir John Pringle's external manner of deportment, he paid a very reſpectful attention to thoſe who were honoured with his friendſhip and eſteem, and to ſuch ſtrangers as came to him well recommended. Foreigners, in particular, had great reaſon to be ſatisfied with the uncommon pains which he took to ſhew them every mark of civility and regard. He had, however, at times, ſomewhat of a dryneſs and reſerve in his behaviour, which had the appearance of coldneſs;

* Nichols's Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, p. 446, 447. Ibid. p. 601.

and this was the caſe, when he was not perfectly pleaſed with the perſons who were introduced to him, or who happened to be in his company. His ſenſe of integrity and dignity would not permit him to adopt that falſe and ſuperficial politeneſs, which treats all men alike, though ever ſo different in point of real eſtimation and merit, with the ſame ſhew of cordiality and kindneſs. He was above aſſuming the profeſſions, without the reality of reſpect.

Dr. Johnſon, in his life of Pope, has recorded of that poet, that when he wanted to ſleep, he "nodded in company;" and that he once ſlumbered at his own table, while the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry. Sir John Pringle had this infirmity, eſpecially in the latter part of his life. Nor is it ſurpriſing, when we conſider that he had for many years been ſo remarkably troubled for want of reſt, that there was ſcarcely a ſingle night, in which he did not lie awake for ſeveral hours.

On the religious character of Sir John Pringle it will be neceſſary more particularly to enlarge; becauſe, ſuch is the temper of the preſent age, that what is the greateſt glory of any man is often imputed to him as a weakneſs. The principles of piety and virtue, which were early inſtilled into our author by a ſtrict education, do not appear ever to have loſt their influence upon the general conduct of his life. Nevertheleſs, when he travelled abroad in the world, his belief of the Chriſtian Revelation was ſo far unſettled, that he became a ſceptic with regard to it, if not a profeſſed deiſt. But it was not in the diſpoſition of Sir John Pringle to reſt ſatisfied in his doubts and difficulties, with reſpect to a matter of ſuch high importance. He was too great a lover of truth, not to make religion the object of his ſerious enquiry. As he ſcorned to be an implicit believer, he was equally averſe to the being an implicit unbeliever; which is the caſe of large numbers, who reject Chriſtianity with as little knowledge, and as little examination, as the moſt determined bigots embrace the abſurdeſt ſyſtem that ever was invented. The reſult of his inveſtigation was, a full conviction of the divine original and authority of the Goſpel. The evidence of Revelation appeared to him to be ſolid and invincible; and the nature of it to be ſuch as demanded his warmeſt acceptance.

Sir John Pringle's literary and other connections were ſo very numerous, that we cannot pretend to enumerate them. Of his acquaintance in England it would not be eaſy to give a detail. If ſuch a detail were attempted, it would include a large number of the moſt worthy and eminent characters, of all profeſſions. His converſation was not confined to medical gentlemen, though his intercourſe with them was very great, but extended to many perſons of rank and conſequence, as well as merit.

It would be impoſſible for us to do full juſtice to Sir John Pringle's connections with foreigners. There were no perſons who viſited England, if they had any taſte for philoſophical ſcience, that were not recommended to him, and did not cultivate his acquaintance. Beſides this, he correſponded with many eminent philoſophers and phyſicians, whom he had never ſeen.

Such having been the character and eminence of Sir John Pringle, it was highly proper that his name ſhould be recorded among the worthies of Weſtminſter-Abbey. Accordingly, under the direction, and at the expence of his nephew and heir, a monument has been erected, of which Mr. Nollekens is the ſculptor, and on which an Engliſh inſcription appears.

If it had been determined to have had a Latin inſcription, there was one, written by a gentleman of the firſt claſſical knowledge and taſte, which would undoubtedly have had the preference. We ſhall inſert it; and with pleaſure conclude this account of Sir John Pringle with ſo elegant and honourable a teſtimony to his memory.

M. S.
Viri egregii JONANNIS PRINGLE Baronetti;
Quem exercitus Britannicus,
Ceſſiſſima Walliæ Principeſſa,
Regina ſereniſſima,
Ipſius denique Regis Majeſtas,
Medicum ſibi comprobavit
Experientiſſimum, ſagacem, ſtrenuum:
Quem, ſtudiis academicis florentem,
Edinburgenſes

Edinburgenſes olim ſui
In cathedra diſciplinæ ethicæ dicata
Adhuc juvenem collocarunt:
Quem poſtea, ætate ac ſcientia provectum,
Primum perhonorifico ornavit præmio,
Deinde ad ſummam apud ſe dignitatem evexit
Societas Regia Londinenſis.
Qualis fuerit medendi artifex,
Quali rerum comprehenſione præditus,
Materiem ſuam multiplicem
Quam ſcienter explicuerit et illuſtraverit,
Scripta Viri doctiſſimi teſtentur
Per Europam omnem diſſeminata,
Nec foris minus quam domi nota.
Qua autem fide et integritate fuerit,
Quam veri tenax et inimicus fraudi,
Quam conſtans Supremi Numinis cultor,
Ii, quibuſcum vixit,
Teſtes ſunto.
Exceſſit e vita, &c.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS OF JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D.

DEAN OF EXETER, AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you think the following ſhort memoirs of the late Dean Milles worthy inſertion, I ſhall be happy to ſee them in your entertaining and reſpectable miſcellany. I am, Sir, your conſtant reader, O.

MEMOIRS OF DEAN MILLES.

DEAN MILLES was born about the year 1713. He was the ſon of Jeremiah Milles, fellow and tutor of Baliol College, Oxford*, and was educated as an Oppidan, at Eton. After he had left ſchool he was admitted a gentleman commoner at Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, and took his degree as Maſter of Arts in 1735; and became Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in 1747, when he went out grand compounder.

His uncle Thomas, who was Biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore, collated him to a prebend in the cathedral of Waterford, and to a living near that city. He preferred, however, reſiding in England, and ſoon left Ireland. Not long after he married a daughter of Archbiſhop Potter. The firſt preferment which he enjoyed in England was the rectory of Dittiſham, in Devonſhire. Soon after, his father-in-law collated him to the rectory of Saltwood, with Hythe, in Kent. Theſe, however, he ceded, when, by the ſame intereſt, he was preſented by the crown with the united rectories of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acon, in Lombard-ſtreet, with that of Weſtham in Surrey, and the ſinecure of Weſt Terring in Suſſex.

He was firſt chanter of the cathedral church of Exeter, and on the advancement of Dr. Littleton to the ſee of Carliſle he was promoted to the deanery. Theſe preferments he held to his death, except the ſinecure of Terring, which he reſigned in favour of his ſon.

When he was elected into the Royal Society we know not, but in 1741 he became a member of the Antiquarian Society, to the preſidency of which he had the honour of ſucceeding in 1765. Dr. Littleton was his predeceſſor in this ſtation, as he had been a few years before in the deanery of Exeter. Dean Milles had long been in habits of cloſe intimacy with Dr. Littleton, and performed

* Jeremiah Milles, who was admitted at Baliol-College, 1697, was the ſon of the Rev. Iſaac Milles, miniſter of High-Cleer, in Hampſhire. He was preſented with the rectory of Dulumar-Loo, in Cornwall, in 1705.

His brother Iſaac entered at Edmund-Hall in 1695, was choſen treaſurer of Waterford in 1714, and of Liſmore cathedral in 1717.

His brother Thomas was Greek profeſſor at Oxford, and vice-principal of Edmund-Hall. He was raiſed to the ſee of Waterford and Liſmore in 1708. He died in 1740, and left a conſiderable fortune to Dean Milles, whom he had educated. A copy of verſes by the Biſhop of Waterford is to be found in the congratulatory verſes of the univerſity of Oxford, on the acceſſion of Queen Anne.

His only ſiſter was married to Mr. Richard Pococke, ſequeſtrator of All-Saints, and maſter of the Free-ſchool at Southampton. The celebrated traveller, Dr. Pococke, who died Biſhop of Oſſory and Meath, in 1765, was the iſſue of this marriage.

formed the laſt act of friendſhip for him, as he died in his arms:

Labentes oculos condit amica manus.

Upon his aſſuming his new office, he compoſed a ſpeech, which is inſerted in the firſt volume of the Archæologia, which is enriched with ſeveral of his papers.

In Vol. II. are inſerted his obſervations on the Æſtel, and an explanation of a Saxon inſcription in Lunning church.

Vol. III. Obſervations on an ancient Horn in the poſſeſſion of Lord Bruce.

Vol. IV. On a Seal Ring of Walter Stewart, in the poſſeſſion of Sir Richard Worſley, Bart.

On the Apamean Medal.

Vol. V. On ſome Roman Antiquities found in the Tower of London.

Vol. VI. On ſome Roman Penates found at Exeter.

Vol. VII. On a Seal of Richard Duke of Glouceſter, Lord High Admiral of England.

On the Society's removal into Somerſet-place, he addreſſed them in a ſpeech, which was publiſhed ſeparately.

In the month of Auguſt 1748, Dr. Milles preached a ſermon at the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the hoſpital of Devon and Exeter. This diſcourſe was publiſhed, and has been celebrated as ſenſible, ingenious, and pertinent.

Beſides theſe works, he engaged, *non paſſibus æquis*, in the Chatterton conteſt, and publiſhed the whole of the ſuppoſed Rowley's poems, with a gloſſary. The edition was pompous. But we muſt lament the part which he took, though, at the ſame time, we freely own that he was treated with too much aſperity by his adverſaries. The archaiologi al epiſtle will not ſoon be forgotten. The Deans of Exeter, indeed, ſeem to have been truely unfortunate in their diſputes on ſubjects of antiquity. Dean Littleton was no more ſucceſsful in his vindication of the Hales Owen Roll, againſt Sir William Blackſtone, than Dean Milles was in his defence of Chatterton, againſt a legion of contemporary critics.

His ample collections for a hiſtory of Devon are recited in the Britiſh Topography of that county; but his remarks on the Daniſh coinage, and on Doomſday Book, in the illuſtration of which he was long engaged, have not yet appeared. It is to be expected and hoped thatthey will be publiſhed.

His lady died June 11, 1761, and left him three ſons and two daughters. The eldeſt of theſe ladies died in 1777; the other four ſurvived their father, who died in Harley-ſtreet, on February the thirteenth, 1784, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Edmund the King, on the nineteenth, by the ſide of his lady.

Such are the few particulars which we have been able to glean of the life of Dean Milles, whoſe memory will be fondly cheriſhed by the lovers of virtue and the patrons of learning. In diſcharging the duties of his profeſſion he was pious and regular, and he was juſtly eſteemed an ornament to every ſtation into which his taſte and accompliſhments raiſed him, ſo that at the ſame time he preſerved his own honour, and the approbation of the world, by his rational and judicious behaviour. Nor was his rank in ſociety alone which procured him admiration and regard. As a father, a huſband, and friend he deſerved an equal ſhare of commendation. The warmth and intrepidity of his heart, and the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, merit remembrance as much as his great abilities and public conduct.

POETRY.

TRANSLATION FROM BUCHANAN'S JEPTHES.

SCENE I.

STORGE, the mother, and IPHIS, her daughter.

STO. ALAS! my breaſt with dread unuſual heaves,
And to my mouth each fault'ring accent cleaves.
Fear racks my ſoul; the nightly viſion glares,
And ſhakes my boſom with portentous cares.
Foreboding dreams ſtill baniſh ſoft repoſe,
And goad my fancy with their menac'd woes.
Yet, lofty Ruler of this glorious ſphere,
Let haughty foes ſuch mournful omens fear.

To

To me be gracious, merciful, and mild,
But moſt I aſk thy bleſſings on my child,
Who now alone can theſe my griefs aſſuage,
The ſtaff, the ſolace of my feeble age.

IPH. Nay, deareſt mother, baniſh empty fear,
Let happier ſcenes your drooping fancy cheer:
With tranquil heart thoſe idle phantoms ſlight,
Which fancy ſports with, in the gloom of night.

STO. Oh! that I could! but images of ill
Afflict my mind, my ſoul with horror chill.
Oft as I recollect athwart my ſoul
The ghaſtly phantaſies their terrors roll.
When awful ſilence late had chac'd the day,
And nature, wrapt in balmy ſlumbers, lay,
An herd of wolves in headlong courſe I ſaw,
Foaming with fiery eyes and bloody maw,
Approach the feeble, unreſiſting flock,
No ſhepherd near to ſtand th' impetuous ſhock;
Till ſoon a dog, their faithful guardian, roſe,
And from the ſheep-cote drove the rav'ning foes,
Diſpers'd them and return'd; then by the fold
E'en from my breaſt, ah! dreadful to be told!
A tender, trembling lamb, inhuman tore,
And drench'd his greedy palate with the gore.
Thou glorious ſun! thou wand'ring lamp of night,
Ye ſtars that ſhine with leſs illuſtrious light!
And thou, O night! the witneſs of my care,
Whoſe ſable pinions awful viſions bear;
If angry fates denounce ſome grievous woe,
And my ſweet child afflicted feel the blow,
May the dark priſon of the lonely grave
Before that time this wretched being have;
For doubtful hopes, alternate cares deform
My breaſt, uncertain of th' approaching ſtorm.

IPH. Why thus, dear mother, why your plaints recal,
And with your own augment the grief of all?
Why harraſs thus ỹ mind? theſe ſtrains forbear,
Go, meet my father, and his triumph ſhare.
He (if with hope I err not) from afar
Comes richly laden with the ſpoils of war.
Wealth, honour his; and more—his deathleſs name
Shall crown his people with illuſtrious fame.

STO. The cruel fates refuſe me ſuch repoſe,
My life from tears no pleaſing reſpite knows.
In youth I felt a foe's inſulting threat,
And ſaw my country caught in ſlav'ry's net:
Waſte, rapine, bloodſhed, held tyrannic ſway
And ravag'd fields in wild confuſion lay:
Our herds and flocks were ſeiz'd, our oil and wine;
All human rites confounded with divine.
Since breath I drew ſtill unremitting care
Has held me ſtruggling in her toilſome ſnare.
As days on days in quick ſucceſſion urge,
Wave drives on wave, and ſwelling ſurge ỹ ſurge:
So new misfortunes grant me no relief,
Woe treads on woe, and grief ſtill follows grief.
In furious war my ſire, my brother fell,
And long my mother heard the doleful knell
Of friends departing: now my ſpouſe withſtands
The might of Ammon, and her perjur'd bands.
Yet other cares my reſtleſs boſom teaſe,
Cares more alarming, weightier woes than theſe.

IPH. Your anxious fears for ever hold in view
Phantoms of terror, and your grief renew.

STO. Oh! could I hear my Jephtha and his bands
Had reach'd in ſafety their paternal lands,
With all our friends.

IPH. Nay, baniſh every fear——
Believe me, mother, he will ſoon be here:
For heav'n, that urg'd him to the right'ous war,
Will deck with triumph his victorious car.

VERSES ON MRS. SIDDONS.

By PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

SIDDONS! bright ſubject for a poet's page!
Born to augment the glory of the ſtage!
Our ſoul of tragedy reſtored I ſee;
A Garrick's genius is renewed in thee.
To give our nature all its glorious courſe;
With moral beauty, with reſiſtleſs force,
To call forth all the paſſions of the mind,
The good, the brave, the vengeful, the refined;
The ſigh, the thrill, the ſtart, the angel's tear;
Thy Iſabella is our Garrick's Lear.
'Tis not the beauties of thy form alone,
Thy graceful motion, thy impaſſioned tone;
Thy charming attitudes, thy magic pauſe,
That ſpeaks the eloquence of nature's laws;
Not theſe have given thee high theatric fame,
Nor fired the muſe to celebrate thy name.
When THOMSON'S *Epithets*, to nature true,
Recall her brighteſt glories to my view;
Whene'er his MIND-ILLUMINED aſpect brings
The look that SPEAKS UNUTTERABLE THINGS;
In fancy, then, THY image I ſhall ſee;
Then, heavenly artiſt, I ſhall think on thee!
Whatever paſſion animates thine eye;
Thence, whether pity ſteals, or terrours fly;
Or heaven commands, to fix a verſe benign,
With power miraculous thy face to ſhine;
Whatever feeling 'tis thy aim to move,
Fear, vengeance, hate, benevolence, or love;
Still do thy looks uſurp divine controul,
And on their objects rivet all the ſoul:
Thy lightning far outſtrips the poet's race;
Even OTWAY'S numbers yield to SIDDONS' face.
Long after thou haſt cloſed the glowing ſcene;
Withdrawn thy killing, or tranſporting mien;
Humanely haſt removed from mortal ſight,
THOSE EYES THAT SHED INSUFFERABLE LIGHT;
Effects continue, rarely ſeen before;
The tumult of the paſſions is not o'er;
Imagined miſeries we ſtill deplore:
We ſee a *few* (oh! England's pride and ſhame!
But 'tis where Picq and Veſtris have a name!)
Who ſtill are clinging to the tale of woe,
And give, without reſerve, their tears to flow;
Still thy ſtrong pathos works the generous heart;
Still, ſtill we grieve, and cannot think it art.
E'en yet diſtreſs on meditation grows;
E'en yet I feel all Iſabella's woes;
The dreadful thoughts, raiſed by the magic ring,
With all her agonies my boſom ſting;
I feel, where Biron aſcertains his life,
All the ſevere amazement of the wife:
When ſhe, by force, from his remains is borne,
Myſelf, by ruffians, from myſelf am torne:
Where the keen dagger gives her ſoul relief,
Frees her from frenzy, and o'erwhelming grief;
At vain compaſſion, with *her* lateſt breath,
I laugh, and triumph in fictitious death.

PSALM

PSALM CXIII. Paraphraſed.

YE ſaints and prieſts, in grateful lays,
Proclaim your God's immortal praiſe:
Exalt his fame with ſongs ſublime,
In every land, in every clime:
From where Aurora's orient gleam,
Peeps o'er the hills and gilds the ſtream:
To where the ſun, at eve of day,
Purples the ſky with parting ray.
O'er all his mighty pow'r extends,
Ev'n to the earth's remoteſt ends:
Nor earth alone his pow'r confines,
Above the heav'ns his glory ſhines:
Who then ſhall plume himſelf, and dare
His power with that of heaven compare:
Who dwells, who reigns, all heights above,
Yet condeſcends, with grace and love,
To view the ſcenes of heaven and earth,
To raiſe the man of humble birth,
From low eſtate, and line obſcure,
To dwell with kings in pomp ſecure.

Briſtol, Mar. 5, 1784. TASSO.

ELEGY.

BENEATH the drooping oſier's mournful ſhade,
While ỹ pure ſtream with murmurs flow'd along;
With ſadden'd looks, in penſive poſture laid,
The youthful Damon pour'd his plaintive ſong.

"Sweet ſtream, roll on thy ſlow tranſlucent wave,
Ye finny race, ye now may play ſecure,
For here no more my weary limbs ſhall lave,
Or with inſidious baits the fry allure.

Farewell thou flow'ry bank and ſhady grove:
Farewell thou verdant mead and fertile dale!
In theſe lov'd ſcenes no more ſhall Damon rove,
Or tune his reed, or breathe his amorous tale.

For Lucy's falſe—ah! dear deceitful fair!
Fool that I was, to truſt a woman's vows:
How frail, how fickle, and how light they are,
He who has lov'd like hapleſs Damon, knows.

Trees, ye can witneſs to my ardent flame,
For Lucy oft you've heard my heartfelt ſighs,
On your ſoft barks I've carv'd my Lucy's name,
While pleaſure ſeem'd to gliſten in her eyes.

Theſe ſcenes her image to my fancy paint,
And ſad remembrance doubles all my pain:
Groves, do ye liſten to my fond complaint?
Hills, do ye echo back the mournful ſtrain?

But, ah! in vain my ſorrows here I pour,
In vain this ſolitary path purſue,
Can you my Lucy to theſe arms reſtore,
And ſoft affection in her breaſt renew.

But let me haſten to ſome friendly clime,
And leave thee, Lucy, in another's arms;
There ſhall Oblivion act the part of time,
And baniſh e'en the mem'ry of her chams."

C. M

BURTON ALE.
A SONG.

NE'ER tell me of liquors from Spain or from France,
They may get in your heels, and inſpire you to dance,
But the ale of old Burton, if mellow and tight,
Will cheriſh your hearts, and inſpire you to fight.

Your Claret and Rheniſh, and fine Calcavalla,
Were never yet able to make a good fellow;
But of ſtout Burton ale, if you drink but enough,
Will make you all jolly, and hearty, and tough.

Then let meagre Frenchmen ſtill batten on wine,
They ne'er will digeſt a good Engliſh ſirloin;
Parbleu! they may vapour and caper away,
But right Burton can make us both valiant and gay.

Come here, then, ye mortals, who're prone to deſpair,
From frowns of Dame Fortune, or frowns of the fair,
Whate'er your diſorder, three *nips* will prevail,
And the beſt *panacea* you'll find Burton ale.

Then *Molly* approach with your peacock and cann,
Not Juno herſelf brought more bleſſings to man;
With *nip* after *nip* all my ſorrows beguile,
And my fortune and miſtreſs ſhall preſently ſmile.

A PETITION, by a diſappointed LADY.

SINCE every joy of life is fled,
And naught but griefs remain,
Fain would I hide my wretched head,
And end at once my pain.

But woe is me! that boon's denied,
And ſtill I muſt endure
Pains, ſuch as harraſs wounded pride,
And death alone can cure.

Oh! *Nature* move with nimbler ſpeed,
Say why is life ſo long——
On earth ſtill muſt this boſom bleed?
Say is the wretch too young?

Full well I know youth's unprepar'd,
To meet the final doom,
Then be my pardon, Lord, declar'd
Before thou call'ſt me home.

My ſoul, oppreſs'd by ceaſeleſs fears,
Now pants to be at reſt:
Death—thou'rt no tyrant—dry theſe tears,
And eaſe this throbbing breaſt:

Without thee, Father of the ſkies,
Not e'en a ſparrow falls;
Oh liſten to a wretch's cries!
A woe-worn ſpirit calls.

Then all my earthly foes ſubdued,
With rapturous joys above
I'll ſing in hymns of gratitude
Thy mercy and thy love.

T. G.

AD THOMAM BARRY,
In Regia Academia apud Londinenſes, Pictorem.

QUI, in ſua tertia tabella,
Ritus, coronandi Victorem Olympicum,
Summo ingenio, et venuſtate, delineavit.

Palma parum prodeſt Victori Elea, perennem
Carmine ni reddat Pindarus ipſe ſuo:
Pindarus—æternas qui nectit cuique coronas,
Ter centum ſignis dat potiuſque decus.
Seu canit Aurigam, pugilemve, equitemve Poeta,
Seu, quem forte gravem cœſtum agitare juvat.
Hos—(utcunque canit, numeris ex lege ſolutis)
Evehit ad cœlos hos Dithyrambus ovans.

Immo

Immo Hiero, Siculæ rex auguſtiſſimus oræ,
(Fronde coronatum dum rota feſta vehit:)
Gaudia magnifici novit malefida triumphi,
Aurea ni ſtreperet, vate agitante, lyra.
Tum victor pompam ſiſtit, ridenſque canoros,
Quos edit plectrum, combibit aure ſonos.
Tanta fuit merces, quam olim retulere merentes:
Hinc vis ingenii, quæ tuum honeſtat opus.
Hinc, alter Raphael, tu fingere quodlibet audax,
Thebani, formas, pondera daſque, ſonis *.

EPIGRAM.

I'LL make my ſon a learned man,
Cries Farmer Oats, with ſpirit;
Mamma ſays, do ſo, deareſt Jan,
For he's a lad of merit.

A parſon ſure 'tis Jan muſt mean,
A lawyer means his mother,
But reaſon ſtepping in between,
Cries make him one nor t'other.

H. LEMOINE.

SONNET

From the Italian of Don Franciſco de Quevedo Villegas, imitated in Engliſh.

THAT, Thyrſis, is the fount ſo clear,
Where Phyllis us'd her charms to view;
And that the meadow whence her hair
Its choiceſt wreathes and flow'rets drew.

And there, my Thyrſis, once we ſtood,
And gaz'd upon the ſetting ſun;
And that, my Thyrſis, is the wood,
Where, to conceal herſelf, ſhe ran.

On yonder mountain's ſhaggy ſide,
Her lovely hand in mine ſhe join'd;
And from that bed of violets blue,
A chaplet for my head ſhe twin'd.

To wood and dale, and fount, and field,
And heaven's diſpoſing care,
Sincereſt gratitude I yield,
For ſweets ſo rich and rare.

EPIGRAM.

GREAT men, as diſappointment tells,
Are miniſterial moons;
Their promiſes but fruitleſs ſpells,
Addreſſes AIR-BALLOONS,

H. L. M.

THE DISJOINTED WATCH;

Or, Truth rent aſunder and divided.

THERE liv'd once, in a certain town,
A man of worth and great renown;
He had a bleſſed, faithful wife,
A num'rous iſſue, and no ſtrife.
Call'd by affairs of weight abroad,
He recommended HIS to God.
The caſe demanded quick diſpatch,
And he forgot, it ſeems, his WATCH.
His wife then hung it in a room,
Where ſometimes all the children come.
One day ſhe ſcarce had turn'd her back,
But all were eager for tick-tack:
One of them took it off the hook,
And at it *all* with wonder look.
No toys could yet ſuch pleaſure bring
As this conſummate *pretty thing*.
Its beats their liſt'ning ears SURPRISE;
The moving hands engage their eyes;
They alſo wiſh, yet fear, to touch
What ſeems alive, and charms ſo much.
No joy before was half ſo great,
They thought it ev'ry way complete;
Till Tommy, a bold little knave,
Muſt needs ſome higher pleaſure have:
This naughty, vent'rous WOULD BE-WISE
To ſearch into the INSIDE tries;
And, by his much ſuperior wit,
Did open, and contemplate it.
They'd had before of joy the fill,
But THIS ſeem'd more tranſcendent ſtill:
The movement, and the balance quick,
With golden glare, and louder tick,
Theſe little VIRTUOSOS charm;
And they therein ſuſpect no harm:—
But who, that treads forbidden ground
Can tell where he'll at laſt be found!—
For, ſee! this over-curious boy
Spoilt, by refinement, all their joy.
Thought he, it muſt increaſe the wonder,
If I could take the watch aſunder!—
And thus, with bold conceit, he drew
Firſt one, then more, laſt ev'ry ſcrew.—
But what his gain?—Why, dropp'd to pieces,
The pleaſing tick and motion ceaſes;
And hard it is to tell you here
The mixture of ſurpriſe and fear;
Whilſt Tom, with all his ſkill, in vain
Attempts to join its parts again:
Which, jumbl'd now, bear ſtrong alluſion
To *Babyloniſh church-confuſion*.
For dial, hands, wheels, balance, ſprings,
Diſjointed thus, are uſeleſs things:
Yet children in mere BAWBLES find
Some ſatisfaction to their mind.
Thus then, as driving fancy whirls
The giddy brains of boys and girls;
Theſe, from this wreck, do ſomething ſnatch,
And *chriſten* what they get the WATCH.
Nor can they here be undeceiv'd,
Firmly each PART'S the WHOLE believ'd;
Whilſt PARTS their FELLOW-PARTS reject,
Though EACH has loſt its true effect:—
Nay, PARTS for *pref'rence* blindly vie
With furious animoſity.
Who would not wiſh, in nick of time,
Papa's return from foreign clime;
For children, in this hapleſs mood,
The PARTS endanger, tho' ſtill good.
Well, he indeed doth ſoon return,
And hears the miſchief with concern:—
Yet, thought he, 'tis my darling ſon,
By whom the moſt of it was done:
The beſt is, that with caution I
Collect EACH PART immediately:
By inexperienc'd children croſt,
To fret and fume is labour loſt:
Fain I'd each child forgive, and kiſs,
When owning it has done amiſs.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

Then,

* The original verſes, addreſſed by Taſker to Mr. Barry, of which theſe Latin lines are a tranſlation, may be found in a former Magazine.

Then, calling to him ev'ry child,
With mien and voice both ſtern and mild,
" Children (ſays he) what have you done?—
What lengths haſt thou, my Tommy, run?—
You ſhould not, when I went away,
Have *dar'd* with pappy's watch to *play*.—
Bad this!—but when thus *took to pieces*,
Far worſe!—'tis *ſpoilt*, the *uſe* now ceaſes.
Dream not, my dears, that what you ſnatch,
Each to himſelf, is pappy's watch:
Tenacious of *your* parts, in vain
I hope to ſee my watch again.
One wheel no more can be a watch,
Than any coat's a ſingle patch.—
You've *ſpoilt* my watch; and, ever ſince,
Mere parts each *party's* guilt evince:
With furious zeal about them heated,
And vieing thus, you all are cheated:
Nay, in *this* ſtate of your diviſion,
What are you ALL?—My foes deriſion.
" Beg then my pardon:—bring again
The dial, wheels, ſprings, caſe, and chain:—
Confeſs your fault;—do ſo no more;—
And then I'll paſs this *ravage* o'er:
Still will I be your pappy kind,
And get theſe parts together join'd.
Then need you no falſe whimſies hatch,
That will *indeed* be PAPPY'S WATCH:
You'll hear again its ticking ſound,
And ſee it point the hours around."
And they indeed confeſs'd their fault;
Their ſpoil entire to pappy brought;
And, when the watch *was* put together,
Think you they'd TOUCH it with a feather?

The Myſtery of this Watch.

Reader, without a long reſearch,
Thou'lt find this WATCH to be the CHURCH,
Pillar and ground of truth ENTIRE;
Which doth right faith and love inſpire.
And can't you in theſe CHILDREN ſee
Beguiling Satan's ſubtlety?
Wherein, alas! e'en now abide
All ſects which Chriſtendom divide.
We'll then, as in the CHURCH's youth,
Reſign vain whims for ſolid truth;
Repent of ſtolen, righteous pride,
Believe in JESUS CRUCIFY'D;
And then, in God's beloved ſon,
Will ALL be found again in ONE:
The world will alſo then relent,
Believe the Father Jeſus ſent.
Then too ſhall Chriſt's prepared bride
Scorn Satan's wily, reas'ning pride;
Be led alone by Jeſus' ſpirit,
And ever boaſt his CROSS's merit.

ASTRONOMY.

EXTRACT OF TWO LETTERS FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO M. DE MAGELLAN, OF THE SAME ACADEMY, AND F. R. S.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Paris, Aug. 14th, 1783.

I Received your laſt letter, and thank you much for the account you have done me the honour of tranſmitting to me of the diving machine of Mr. Spalding. The Grand Maſter of Malta has eſtabliſhed an obſervatory there, and I am happy that one of my friends, *Monſ. le Chevalier d' Angos*, a perſon of excellent parts, is choſen aſtronomer. He is already ſet off for Malta, and I am charged to ſend him the neceſſary inſtruments. He has already many quadrants, but they are all of a very ſmall radius. I have engaged to ſend him one of three or four feet radius; and ſhall adviſe him to get it made at London. I have already written to him on the ſubject, and expect his anſwer.

You ſay that Mayer's catalogue of zodiacal ſtars is not to be procured in London: I have ſought for it in vain amongſt the booksellers here; but you may undoubtedly have it by writing to Germany. You will find the ſtar in queſtion in the *Connoiſſance des temps* for 1778, page 195, with 348° 0' 20",2 right aſcenſion, and 6° 2' 3" ſouth declination; by which it appears that the new planet was ſeen by Mayer in 1756, who then took it for a fixed ſtar; and that it muſt be the ſame with this planet is plain, as there is now no ſtar in that place; and by the moſt exact calculation the planet was in that poſition in 1756. We have ſeen ſome double ſtars here, which are in the catalogue of Mr. Herſchell, with the excellent teleſcope of the Preſident Saron, uſing a magnifying power of 300 times. In the Obſervatory Royal we have taken notice alſo of the diminution of the light of Algol, and we are far from being ſatisfied with the ſhort, and decided period you have given of it in England. I have made obſervations on it, for my part, as often as it has given me opportunity; but I have not been able to obſerve its period with accuracy, on account of the vapours which

which ſurround the horizon. It appears to us, that in England you have determined its diminution and period when it was near the horizon*.

The marine watch of the preſident goes extremely well, as you will ſee by the following table, deduced from compariſons with my clock, at the obſervatory. The preſident has come in perſon to compare it†.

		Total gain or loſs	Gain or loſs in 24 hours.
From May 18, 1783,	to May 25, 7 days	+ 8″, 3	+ 1″, 2
From May 25th,	to June 1, 7 days	+ 14, 5	+ 2 , 1
From June 1ſt,	to June 8, 7 days	+ 0 , 7	+ 0 , 1
From June 8th,	to June 26, 18 days	— 0 , 7	— 0 ,04
From June 26th,	to July 5, 9 days	— 8 , 2	— 0 , 9
From July 5th,	to July 9, 4 days	— 1 , 3	— 0 , 3
From July 9th,	to July 17, 8 days	— 1 , 1	— 0 , 1
From July 17th,	to July 25, 8 days	— 7 , 0	— 0 , 9
From July 25th,	to July 30, 5 days	— 7 , 5	— 1 , 5
From July 30th,	to Auguſt 6, 7 days	— 6 , 0	— 0 , 9
From Auguſt 6th,	to Auguſt 13, 7 days	— 6 , 0	— 0 , 9

Paris, Jan. 12th, 1784.

DEAR SIR,

I Received your letter of the 26th of December, and am extremely concerned at the trouble I have given you concerning the name of *Horoſhall*, which I begged you to find out, that I might complete the hiſtory of the two comets obſerved in 1781.

My letter had been but juſt diſpatched when I recollected that it was the name of Mr. Herſchell miſpelt. I obſerved the comet that Mr. Pigott diſcovered at York, the 19th of November, until the 21ſt of December, when I could not ſee it any longer, on account of the faintneſs of its light. You deſired of me a further account of the going of the marine watch of Monſieur the Preſident, which I ſend you; and you need have no doubt of its accuracy, for the Preſident gave himſelf the trouble to come to my obſervatory, at noon, for the purpoſe of comparing it with my clock. While it was worn in the pocket all day, and hung up at night, it was found to be exceeding regular; but, as you will obſerve, the Preſident having been very curious in hanging it up for ſeven or eight days in his cloſet, which is ſituated towards the north, without any fire, as there is no fire-place in it, and the weather being very cold, the watch loſt upwards of five minutes: from what cauſe it ſhould happen was matter of aſtoniſhment. The Preſident was much ſurpriſed, and could only imagine that it proceeded from the oil, uſed in the work, being rendered thick and glutinous by the cold.

On the 30th of December the cold here was $14\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. It is very eſſential that the watch of Count Bruhl ſhould be put to ſuch a tryal as I have put that of M. de Saron, to ſee if it is ſuſceptible of change in a great degree of cold.

	Total loſs	Loſs in 24 hours
From Auguſt 6th to Auguſt 13th	0′ 6″, 0	0′ 0″, 9
From Auguſt 17th to Auguſt 23d, the watch ſtopped for want of being wound up.		
From Auguſt 23d to September 13th	0 0 , 0	0 0 , 0
From September 13th to September 17th	0 0 , 4	0 0 , 1
From September 17th to September 29th	0 16 , 0	0 1 , 3
From September 29th to November 4th	0 30 , 4	0 0 , 8
From November 4th to November 14th	0 10 , 8	0 1 , 1

* M. Meſſier is here miſtaken: obſervations had then been made on it for almoſt a year. ED.

† We are told this watch was made by Mr. Emerey, at Charing-Croſs. EDIT.

	Total loſs	Loſs in 24 hours
From November 14th to November 27th	0'22'', 4	0' 1'', 7
From November 27th to December 4th	0 17 , 3	0 2 , 4
From December 4th to December 11th	0 13 , 3	0 1 , 9
From December 11th to December 19th	0 9 , 7	0 1 , 2
From December 19th to December 29th	0 9 , 3	0 0 , 9
This day, December the 29th, finding that the cold was become very intenſe, the watch was left ſuſpended by the ſtring in a little cloſet, ſituated towards the north, without fire, until January the 5th, without its being laid flat during all that time.		
From December 29th to January 5th	5 2 , 3	0 43 , 2
This day, January 5th, the watch was taken down, and carried as uſual.		
From January 5th to January 12th	0 13 , 0	1 , 9

The ball of fire which, as M. Le Roy has acquainted me, was obſerved by Dr. Maſkelyne, at London, on Auguſt the 18th, 1783, was ſeen here, though not very perfectly. Agreeably, however, to M. Le Roy's deſire, I ſhall ſoon ſend Dr. Maſkelyne a detail of what I ſaw, under cover to you.

I am, my dear friend,

Your's, &c.

LETTER FROM M. LE COMTE DE LASSINI, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

SIR, *Jan.* 24, 1784.

I Have the honour to acquaint you with the appearance of a comet, ſituated betwixt the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the Whale, making almoſt an iſoſceles triangle with the ſtar β. and that in the end of the tail. This comet is viſible to the naked eye; its tail extends near two degrees, and its *nucleus* is half a minute. As it has ſet very early, and has near it no remarkable ſtar, it has not yet been poſſible to aſcertain its poſition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

In M. Meſſier's account of the comet, Magazine for January laſt, over the col. of right aſcenſion, for *b* read *o*.

AIR-BALLOONS.

Paris, Jan. 13.

THE Royal Academy of Sciences, deviating in favour of Meſſieurs de Montgolfier from their cuſtom of electing their correſpondents only at one ſtated time of the year, the month of Auguſt, have conferred on them that title, in their aſſembly, on the 10th of December.

We learn from Lyons, that on the 2d of December, the academy of that city declared M. Edward de Montgolfier a fellow of that ſociety. They announced at the ſame time an extraordinary premium of 1200 livres, appropriated by the Sieur Fleſſels, intendant of that generality, and the Marquis de St. Vincent, for "the diſcovery of the moſt certain and ſimple method of directing at pleaſure the aëroſtatic balloon horizontally." The different competitors are to deliver in their pieces on the 1ſt of September, 1784, and the premium is to be diſtributed in the public aſſembly, on the 7th of December following.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR, *France, Feb.* 11, 1784.

I Cannot help thinking myſelf ſingularly fortunate to be in this country at a period when its inhabitants ſeem not only in thorough good humour, but even tranſported, at the diſcovery of a volatile air-bladder! The enthuſiaſm of all ranks upon this occaſion is beyond belief: it blinds them to the moſt glaring truths; produces levities the moſt ridiculous; and reaſonings and expectations equally weak and extravagant. To commemorate the epoch of ſo important an event medals are to be ſtruck, and a column, adorned with emblems and inſcriptions, is to be erected in the moſt conſpicuous part of the capital. The diſcoverer, Monſ. Montgolfier, is rewarded by a penſion, decorated with the order of St. Michael, and, contrary to its eſtabliſhed rules, admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. Laſtly, what is much more flattering and honourable to him among theſe people, is, that almoſt every article in the compoſition of dreſs is now *à-la-mode de Montgolfier!* The report of the Royal Academy, enumerating the uſes to which the *aeroſtat*, as they call it, may be applied, is very curious, and as follows, viz.

1ſt, "To raiſe weights to a certain height!"——For what purpoſe?

2dly, "To aſcend high mountains!"——What to do there?

3dly, "To penetrate inacceſſible vallies!"——If there are any.

4thly, "To make ſignals by land and ſea!"——Rockets are much preferable.

5thly, "To know the velocity and courſe of the winds."——An eaſy method is already known, and was practiſed by Dr. Derham.

6thly, "To elevate an electriſcope!"——A common kite ſerves perfectly.

7thly, "To mount to the region of the clouds!"——Simply to catch cold.

Theſe are doubtleſs great acquiſitions at preſent, but many more may be expected, when means are found out to move through the air, and guide the aëroſtatic machine, of which the academy does not yet abſolutely deſpair.

Do not imagine that this account is dictated by patriotic prejudices; far from it: I entertain a high reſpect for the virtues, and admire greatly the talents of the French, whom I conſider as a very enlightened and moſt amiable people.

To give a general and juſt idea of them, however, it may be neceſſary to add, that they are paſſionately fond of novelty, eaſily elated, and ſtrongly national: but, eſteeming themſelves the firſt, they of courſe have leſs jealouſy than other nations.

I am equally diſtant from a deſign to depreciate Monſ. Montgolfier; but, in rendering juſtice to his great ſcientific merit, one ought not to derogate from that of other ingenious men. Whoever has ſufficient candour, and is qualified to judge, will readily perceive and allow, that this gentleman's machine exhibits a multitude of proofs of his ſagacity and knowledge; but he will, at the ſame time, diſcover and confeſs, that the firſt complete conception of it occurred, and was eſpouſed, as others have remarked, by Biſhop Wilkins. Monſ. Montgolfier's ingenuity is particularly obſervable in his having formed his globe of lighter materials than copper, which Wilkins had employed, and which Borelli long ago obſerved would not anſwer: it is no leſs apparent in his having ſubſtituted for the *Biſhop's vacuum* the *gas*, or inflammable air, *as its* ſpecific lightneſs and elaſticity had been recently diſcovered and aſcertained by Mr. Cavendiſh, and publiſhed by Dr. Prieſtley. Yet, however extraordinary and pleaſing this aërial novelty may appear, it is from its utility alone that we muſt eſtimate its value; and it is hazarding very little to aſſert, that unleſs it can be directed otherwiſe than by the winds it muſt ever remain an object

of

of uſeleſs, expenſive, and dangerous curioſity. To find out the means ſet all heads to work; but ſo ſuperficially did people view and examine the ſubject at firſt, that many thought ſails would anſwer; but that opinion was too abſurd to laſt.

At preſent the chief hopes of the public are from the judicious application of oars, or artificial wings, and their effects. As to the firſt, their inefficacy will be manifeſt to thoſe who will reflect how few can be employed, and that their impulſe, even were it not deſtroyed by the counter-action of the rowers' bodies in the ſame medium, would be as nothing compared to the great reſiſtance of that medium to the large ſurface of the *aeroſtat*. The other expedient too has obſtacles not leſs difficult, and more numerous, to combat; ſuch as the diſcovery, the union, the direction of the different and exquiſite contrivances neceſſary for expanding, contracting, twiſting, and turning their wings, ſo as to accommodate them to the irregular and various currents and vortices which they are to meet in the atmoſphere, while they communicate a particular motion to the body they are attached to.

Should theſe artificial wings be ſmall, they will prove as inefficacious as the oars; and ſhould they be ſo large as to bear any proportion to thoſe of birds, who ſoar into the higher regions of air, and which extended are generally eight times the length of the diameter of their bodies, ſuch wings will require an aſſemblage of ſtrong and heavy machinery to wield and exerciſe them, which, added to their proper weight, the aeroſtatic machine cannot poſſibly riſe. The act of flying, and the wonderful mechaniſm of the inſtruments by which it is performed, have, ſince the creation of man, been objects of his contemplation and deſire; and yet, to accompliſh the one, or effectually to imitate the other, has hitherto baffled his utmoſt invention and reiterated efforts. His reſtleſs and inſatiable ambition prompts him to invade the fluid domains of the ſcaley and feathered tribes, and to vie with them there; but as yet all his attempts have only ſerved to expoſe his ignorance and temerity; for ſuch are the faculties and advantages which thoſe creatures poſſeſs, in order to move and guide themſelves in their reſpective elements, from the peculiar form of their ſmooth and lubricated bodies, their muſcular powers, and other contrivances and gifts of nature, as the art of man cannot imitate, much leſs beſtow.

Within his own ſphere he has made conſiderable progreſs towards improving his natural ſtate, by augmenting his force, accelerating his movements, and abridging his labours; but beyond that what has he accompliſhed? Upon the whole, therefore, I have very little hopes that the means of directing the *aeroſtat* will be diſcovered; and have doubts whether it would contribute to the extenſion of natural knowledge even if they were.

It may be very proper to remark here, that notwithſtanding the numbers of thoſe balloons which have been launched from different places throughout this kingdom not the ſmalleſt advantage has yet accrued from them to ſcience.

The unſteadineſs of that vehicle renders it totally improper for the purpoſe of making aſtronomical or meteorological obſervations; and as for the ordinary buſineſs of life, it is equally inconvenient and unfit, conſidering the variety of imminent dangers to which it muſt be continually expoſed from electric and culinary fire, from whirlwinds, and from its own complicate and extreme frail texture, &c. not to mention the great expence required to conſtruct and prepare it. I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that although it is impoſſible for us to foreſee or determine what the exertions of human genius may attain, yet I preſume it is not too raſh to aſſert, that they can never change or invert the general order of ſublunary things.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c.

H. E.

OPTICS.

OPTICS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE perfection of teleſcopes and other optical inſtruments has hitherto been hindered by the refrangibility of light, the rays in paſſing through glaſs ſuffering ſuch refraction as to produce the priſmatic colours, and thereby confuſe the images of objects. It was well known, however, that rays falling perpendicularly on the ſurface of any medium, paſs through it without refraction, and of courſe without producing the priſmatic colours; yet the ſeparating of theſe from the others had eſcaped the attention of all thoſe who had applied themſelves to the ſtudy of this uſeful and entertaining ſcience, though it is obvious that by doing it, dioptrical inſtruments might be made in as great perfection with regard to the diſtinctneſs of the image, as catopihcal ones; and to much greater advantage in reſpect to luminouſneſs. The hint, however, at length occurred to an optical workman, who has lately conſtructed a variety of inſtruments on this principle. At the time of making this important diſcovery he does not ſeem to have been much converſant with the ſcientifical part of optics. But he is ſaid to have ſo far improved himſelf ſince, that by proſecuting his enquiries he has made ſeveral other optical diſcoveries which he means ſoon to publiſh. We cannot but repeat, that the above fact lay ſo very obvious, that it is matter of aſtoniſhment that it ſhould have lain ſo long unnoticed, eſpecially when we conſider how ardently the ſcience has been proſecuted by ſome of the greateſt philoſophical geniuſes that ever exiſted.

A CORRESPONDENT.

CHEMISTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON ELASTIC GUM.

SIR,

WITH the nature and origin of moſt of the productions which we receive from the continent in the weſt we are, in general, from the free intercourſe which ſubſiſts between the natives and thoſe whom commerce brings to them, pretty well acquainted. Some there are, however, of which, either from a ſecrecy on the one ſide, or a want of inquiry on the other, no ſatisfactory knowledge has yet been obtained. Of this we have an inſtance in the Elaſtic Gum; of the origin of which, until within a very few years, we were totally ignorant. What it is, indeed, has not even yet been poſitively determined. By ſome it has been ſuppoſed to be an animal glue; others have related that it is a vegetable juice, which by inſpiſſation alone, without the addition of any other matter, is converted into the ſubſtance which is brought over to us: whilſt the laſt who has attempted to inveſtigate its nature, is induced to conſider it as a product of art.

A ſummary account of the diſcoveries which have been made, concerning the properties of this curious gum, at different times, by thoſe who have made experiments upon it, would not, I thought, be unacceptable to the generality of your readers. Such an account I have lately met with in a work, publiſhed in France, by M. Tourcroy; and I accordingly ſend it you without abridgement, ſuch as it appears in that author. It is ſurpriſing that this book, in which M. Tourcroy has diſplayed great chemical knowledge, in which is given a comprehenſive view of the diſcoveries and doc-

trines

trines of the chemiſts and philoſophers of the preſent age, and through the whole of which method and perſpicuity are preſerved, has not yet appeared in an Engliſh dreſs. A tranſlation of it, however, into our own language is at length, I am informed, preparing *for the preſs*.

Elaſtic gum, or Caout-chouc, is one of thoſe ſubſtances the nature of which it is difficult to determine. Its property of inflammability ſeems to point out an affinity with the reſins; but its elaſticity, its ſoftneſs, and its inſolubility in thoſe menſtrua by which reſinous bodies are uſually diſſolved, ſhew a difference from them.

The tree from which it is obtained grows in many parts of America. Broad inciſions are made along the bark of it, ſo as to penetrate down to the wood; the white juice, at one time more at another leſs fluid, which flows from the wound, is received into a veſſel, that different utenſils may be made of it; it is ſpread over moulds, layer upon layer; it is dried in the ſun or at the fire; and in that ſituation various drawings are, as it were, engraven upon it; theſe utenſils are expoſed to the ſmoke, and when they are thoroughly dried, the moulds are broken. This is the way in which the bottles of elaſtic gum which are ſent to England are made.

The veſſels which are made of this matter will contain water, and a variety of other fluids which do not act upon them. If they are cut into ſtrap-ſhaped pieces, and the ſides of theſe ſtraps, ſoon after they have been cut, are applied to each other, they cohere with a pretty conſiderable force.

No good account has yet been given of the action of fire upon the elaſtic gum; all that is known is, that it ſoftens it, and makes it inflame.

It is not ſoluble in water; how ſaline ſubſtances act upon it is not known. M. Macquer, who tried to diſſolve it in different menſtrua, found that ſpirit of wine does not act upon it, as had, indeed, been before obſerved by Meſſrs. de la Condamine and Freſneau, but that oils diſſolve it by the help of heat. As M. Macquer's intention, however, was to bring it into a liquid ſtate, ſo as to be fit for being uſed, and yet afterwards, by the evaporation of the ſolvent, to recover its former properties, he was obliged to have recourſe to ſome other menſtruum than oils, ſince theſe, however volatile they might be, always altered the elaſtic gum, remaining fixed in it ſo as to deſtroy its elaſticity and its coheſion.

Well-rectified æther, in which he eaſily diſſolved this ſubſtance, completely anſwered, being very evaporable, the end he had in view: and though this fluid is exceedingly dear, he thought he ſhould do right in pointing out a method of making uſeful inſtruments, ſuch as by ſurgeons are called bougies, by ſucceſſively ſpreading over a mould of wax layers of this ſolution, until they become of the thickneſs required. The bougie is immerſed, when it is dry, in boiling water, which melts the wax; and thus it is ſeparated from the mould. The ſoftneſs and elaſticity of this inſtrument make it very ſerviceable to ſuch as are obliged to uſe one conſtantly.

Thus much was known reſpecting the elaſtic gum when an excellent memoir upon this ſingular ſubſtance was publiſhed by M. Berniard, in the *Journal de Phyſique*, in the beginning of the year 1781. This chemiſt concludes, from the experiments which he has made, that the elaſtic gum is a particular groſs or unctuous oil, coloured by a matter ſoluble in ſpirit of wine, and rendered impure by the ſoot of the ſmoke, to which, in order to dry them, each of the layers is expoſed. No change is produced in it by water; if boiled in ſpirit of wine it loſes its colour. The cauſtic fixed alkali does not act upon it. Oil of vitriol reduces it to the ſtate of a charcoal, and becomes black itſelf, acquiring the odour and volatility of the ſulphureous acid. Common nitrous acid affects this gum in the ſame manner as it does cork, and turns it yellow. Spirit of nitre quickly deſtroys it. The marine acid makes no alteration in it. Rectified vitriolic æther did not diſſolve it. This fact, ſays the author,

will ſeem ſtrange to all who are acquainted with M. Macquer's exactneſs and veracity. Nitrous æther diſſolves it. This ſolution is yellow, and affords, upon evaporation, a tranſparent friable ſubſtance, which is ſoluble in ſpirit of wine; which is, in a word, a true reſin, formed, according to the author, by the action of the nitrous acid upon the elaſtic gum. The eſſential oil of lavender, of ſpike, and of turpentine, diſſolves it by means of a gentle heat; but they form a glutinous fluid, which adheres more or leſs to the hands, and of which, therefore, no uſe can be made. A ſolution of elaſtic gum in oil of ſpike, mixed with ſpirit of wine, depoſites white flakes, which are inſoluble in warm water, which ſwim on the ſurface of that fluid, and which, by refrigeration, acquire the whiteneſs and conſiſtence of wax; which are, in a word, a true unctuous oil, capable of concretion. Oil of camphor diſſolves the elaſtic gum ſimply by maceration. During the evaporation of this ſolution, the camphor is volatilized, and there remains in the veſſel an amber-like matter, of a firm conſiſtence and but little glutinous, which readily diſſolves in ſpirit of wine. The gum is diſſolved by the unctuous oils, if boiled in them: wax alſo diſſolves it. It does not melt in a degree of heat equal to that of boiling water: but by expoſure to the fire in a ſilver ſpoon it is reſolved into a thick black oil, emitting, during its reſolution, white vapours. It remains afterwards unctuous and gluey, even though expoſed to the air for ſeveral months; and does not recover that dryneſs and elaſticity which make it ſo fit for the purpoſes to which it is applied. M. Berniard concludes his inquiries with the analyſis of the gum in the open fire. From an ounce of this ſubſtance he obtained a very ſmall portion of phlegm, an oil at firſt clear and light, afterwards thick and coloured, and ſome volatile alkali, the quantity of which is not mentioned. There remained a charcoal weighing twelve grains, reſembling that which the reſins afford. The volatile alkali is attributed to the ſoot by which the elaſtic gum is coloured.

Without regard to this analyſis, it muſt be obſerved, that it does not point out very exactly the nature of the elaſtic gum, ſince the action of acids upon this ſubſtance is different from that which they have upon the unctuous oils, which is much more rapid; ſince the cauſtic alkalies do not bring it to the ſtate of a ſoap; ſince it does not melt but in a degree of heat far greater than that which is neceſſary to the liquefaction of the moſt ſolid of the unctuous oils; ſince theſe laſt never become elaſtic, and never dry in the manner in which it does, &c. &c. Beſides, the author mentions that this gum conſiſts of two diſtinct ſubſtances, without giving proof that it does, and he concludes with conſidering it as a product of human induſtry. From all theſe reflexions, and from many others which might be made upon M. Berniard's memoir, otherwiſe good, it muſt be thought that a great deal remains yet to be done, as he himſelf has ſaid, to make ourſelves well acquainted with its properties, and to be able to determine poſitively reſpecting its nature.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON SAPPHIC VERSE, AS USED BY THE ROMAN POETS.

GRAMMARIANS tell us that the SAPPHIC VERSE conſiſts of five feet, the firſt and two laſt of which are Trochees, the ſecond a Spondee, and the third a Dactyl. In this diviſion they ſeem to have been guided merely by the quantity of the ſyllables, without attending in the ſmalleſt degree to the effect of the verſe when it is properly read. It is undoubtedly true

that the verſe conſiſts of eleven ſyllables, of which the firſt, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the eighth, and the tenth are invariably long, and the reſt are as invariably ſhort; but this ſeems to be all the truth that is in the common grammatical rules. Eleven ſyllables of the required quantity may eaſily be joined together that will not make a good Sapphic verſe, and if the beſt Sapphic verſes were read according to the metrical rule it would have no harmony.

Aut in | umbro | ſis Heli | conis | oris.

Theſe are not the pauſes that the poet intended.

Any one may eaſily be convinced that in every Sapphic line there is a long pauſe nearly equal to the time of a comma after the fifth ſyllable. If the grammarians had read an ode while they meaſured the length of its ſyllables, and reflected that pauſes take up time, as well as *poſition* and *ſynæreſis*, they muſt immediately have ſeen that their diviſion was unnatural, for the principal pauſe always ſucceeds the firſt ſyllable of their Dactyl. This pauſe is ſo ſenſible, that it cannot be introduced into the middle of a word without almoſt deſtroying the harmony. Accordingly, Horace, except in a very few inſtances, has always placed it at the end of a word. When he has done otherwiſe the bad effect is very obvious To be convinced how unſucceſsfully the long pauſe is introduced into the middle of a word, it is only neceſſary to read the following lines:

Lenis Ilithyia *tuere matres.* HOR.
Seu Sacas, ſagittiferoſque *Parthos.* CATULL.

Catullus has not obſerved this rule ſo ſtrictly as Horace. His verſes are as much inferior to thoſe of his ſucceſſor in harmony as they are in other poetical qualifications.

Beſides the principal pauſe, there are two ſhorter pauſes in the Sapphic verſe, one after the ſecond, and one after the eighth ſyllable:

Aut in | umbroſis | Helico | nis oris.

Theſe ſhort pauſes are not ſo conſiderable as to require the end of a word, becauſe they take up but a little more time than is uſually ſpent in making the tranſition from the pronunciation of one ſyllable to the ſucceeding one in common reading. In the moſt harmonious lines, however, one of them at leaſt occupies the ſpace between two words. The former of the following lines is not ſo muſical as the other:

Te mi | nor latum | reget æ | quus orbem
Tu gra | vi curru | quaties | Olympum.

According to this diviſion of the Sapphic verſe, the metrical feet of which it conſiſts are four, namely: *Trochæus* [—∪], *Moloſſus* [— — —], *Anapæſtus* [∪∪—], and *Amphibrachys* [∪—∪].

It is to be obſerved, that the fourth and tenth ſyllables are ſtrongly accented, and that the fifth ſyllable, which precedes the principal pauſe, may be pronounced either long or ſhort, like the laſt ſyllable of the verſe. From theſe cauſes the firſt diviſion of the verſe produces an effect very much the ſame with the laſt. The ſimilarity of cadence in the two parts has a conſiderable reſemblance to rhyme, and it is probably in a great meaſure owing to this circumſtance that the Sapphic verſe is peculiarly agreeable to a modern ear.

This ſpecies of verſification is perfectly unfit for any performance of great length. The uniformity of the pauſes, accents, and cadence produces an invariable monotony, which, if continued for any long time, would be perfectly diſagreeable. The poets who have made uſe of it were ſenſible of this defect, and, in order to give it variety, added the two laſt feet of an hexameter verſe at the end of every three lines, which grammarians call an Adonic verſe. This addition diverſifies the harmony, and leaves the ear ſatisfied with a deep ſolemn ſound.

K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO a work in which the life of BENTLEY has been written with ſo much critical acuteneſs and biographical preciſion, I with pleaſure ſend an explanation of a difficult paſſage in Horace.

It

It is in the ſeventh Epiſtle of the firſt Book:

"*Ad mare deſcendet vates tuus, et ſibi parcet*
"*Contractuſque leget.*"

It is unneceſſary to produce the various interpretations propoſed by different critics. *Contractus præ frigore* is generally received. Geſner more probably ſays:

"CONTRACTUS *in parvum cubiculum:—jacens in lectulo, involutus veſtibus.*"

This is good ſenſe, and is adapted to the general turn of the preceding verſes. But I conceive the meaning to be, "With his clothes wrapped cloſely," or, as we ſay, "Buttoned up cloſely againſt the cold." For this uſage of *Contractus* there is authority in the Metamorphoſes of Ovid, Book xiv. Verſe 345:

Phœniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus et auro.

Contractus is here applied to the perſon who wears the clothes; and the whole paſſage, I think, clearly ſhews the meaning of Horace to be, that *he gathered up his clothes ſhort and cloſe*, as is uſual in cold weather.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,
PHILELEUTHERUS NORFOLCIENSIS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON STYLE AND LANGUAGE.

Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit, et deſerta vetuſtas.
Adſciſcet nova, quæ genitor produxerit uſus:
Vehemens, et liquidus, puroque ſimillimus amni,
Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua. HOR.

LEARNING, like beaten gold, in proportion to its being more extended becomes more ſuperficial. Groſs ignorance and profound erudition are now equally uncommon. Literature, no longer confined to colleges and cloiſters, mixes itſelf in ſome meaſure with the commerce of the exchange, the exerciſes of the camp, and the graces of the court: but the deep-read ſcholar is a rarer character than ever. The main ſtream of ſcience, branching into numberleſs rivulets, grows ſhallow, as well as clear. The ſtores of learning are parcelled out by retail, and what was ſarcaſtically ſaid of the reputed knowledge of our northern neighbours is nearly applicable to that of the whole iſland. Every man has a mouthfull, but no man has a bellyfull.

This obſervation on the ſtate of learning in general is almoſt equally true in reſpect to the leſſer graces of ſtyle and compoſition. That happy mediocrity, denied by gods and men to the writers of former ages, has been reſerved for our own period. Few writers are barbarous and ungrammatical, or even unmuſical, in their language; but very, very few are truly ſimple, nervous, or elegant. Some ſtiles, like handſome faces, are ſpoilt by affectation, or ruined by varniſh and extrinſick ornament; ſome are bloated with falſe pomp; ſome darkened by metaphyſical abſtract phraſeology; and ſome enervated by dapper familiarities, and the cant jargon of drawing-rooms, horſe-courſes, and gaming-tables.

Purity of ſtyle, like purity of manners, is not wholly practicable: languages, like men by whom they are framed, will be imperfect: yet every endeavour to trace the ſources of corruption tends to ſtop its progreſs. Living authors, as well as living manners, are at once the chief objects of our cenſure and imitation. The works of deceaſed writers, which we have been taught by tradition to applaud, are too ſeldom turned over; while the productions of our contemporaries preſent themſelves to our notice oftener than their perſons. He who has talents to diſtinguiſh himſelf from

the croud, has more followers than an ancient philoſopher. A popular writer ſets the faſhion of ſtyle, and the very herd of critics, that wiſh to depreciate the value of his works, run after him. If an author ariſes, whoſe deep learning, and large imagination, ſtruggling for expreſſion equal to his conceptions, tempt him to lengthen his periods, and ſwell his phraſeology; if an intimate familiarity with the combinations of a dead language now and then betray him into too wide a deviation from the vernacular idiom; ſuch a writer will have the mortification to ſee the beauties of his ſtyle diſtorted by aukward imitation, and his errors (if in him they are errors) made ridiculous by aggravation. The language that, in his maſter hand, like a well tuned inſtrument, "diſcourſes moſt eloquent muſic," under their management utters nothing but diſcord. The rattling of their periods and tumidity of their phraſes, like the noiſe of a drum or ſwell of a bladder, are but ſymptoms of their wind and emptineſs.

Ornament of diction, ſays Quintilian, though the greateſt of beauties, is only graceful when it follows as it were of itſelf, not when it is purſued. Of all ornaments, a foreign ſtructure of period, as it is the moſt prejudicial to the genius of our language, appears the moſt ſtudied and unnatural. An adopted word is but a partial and trifling innovation, and is often happily incorporated, when care is taken to naturalize the foreigner, by giving a national air to the turn of the phraſe. Every language, more eſpecially the Engliſh, has its idioms, which we ſhould not regiſter, with Grammarians and Lexicographers, among its irregularities, but with poets and orators, number among its beauties. To extirpate idiom from our tongue, would be like rooting up the old oaks, that are the glory and ornament of our country; or, to vary the alluſion, to ſquare the language of our ancient writers to the rigid rules of Roman or even French ſyntax, would extinguiſh the genius of our tongue, and give the whole a foreign air, like the labours of a taſteleſs improver, exchanging the luxuriance of nature, in our gardens, for clipt yews, ſtraight walks, and formal parterres.

Perſpicuity without meanneſs is pronounced by Ariſtotle to be the perfection of language, or, as he more nervouſly expreſſes it, the *virtue* of ſtyle; to attain which, he recommends, as a principal inſtrument, the uſe of the moſt common words and phraſes in a figurative ſignification; the familiarity of the terms rendering them clear, and the novelty of their application giving them an air of elegance or dignity. The works of our old writers, proſaic as well as poetical, abound with theſe homeſpun metaphors, by which the loweſt words increaſe their conſequence, or at leaſt, like cyphers, raiſe the value of their neighbours. Sometimes, indeed, theſe popular tropes are carried to exceſs, or uſed too licentiouſly; yet they commonly breathe a magnificent ſimplicity, and the whole conſtruction is purely Engliſh; a circumſtance like that which induced Cicero to recommend the ſtudy of the ancient Roman authors to his pupils in oratory, urging, that whoever was well read in their productions could not, were he even inclined to it, ſpeak other than genuine Latin.

It will not, I hope, be imagined, from what I have ſaid, that I think too lightly of the labours and genius of thoſe learned philologiſts, who, by compiling grammars and dictionaries, have endeavoured to give preciſion and ſtability to our tongue. Their works, if properly conſulted, are uſeful both to the learner and proficient; but if made the objects of their ſtudy, rather than occaſional aſſiſtants, they will certainly be pernicious. The Grammars of living and dead languages are too often framed on different principles: in the latter, all irregularities for which an authority can be pleaded are ſanctified by a rule; while the other brands every idiom, or bold combination, as a licentious barbariſm. No man ever learnt a language, living or dead, from a grammar or dictionary; but by reading the beſt authors, and partaking of the beſt converſation. He who habituates himſelf to ſuch ſtudies and ſuch ſociety, without propoſing to himſelf

himſelf a particular model, will inſenſibly form a ſtyle of his own; as in the mechanical part of writing, every man abandoning himſelf to his own fancy or powers, almoſt every man writes a different hand. A certain freedom of ſtyle, a manly flow of language, will diſtinguiſh the authors of ſuch a ſchool; whoſe periods will not be divided into formal compartments, like the ſquares of a Moſaic pavement, exactly anſwering each other; but the members of a ſentence, like the members of the human body, will ſeem to be put together with eaſe as well as ſymmetry, and equally framed for the purpoſes of elegance and ſtrength.

As to grammars and dictionaries, though not adminiſtering to the foundation of our tongue, they may certainly be of great uſe to contribute to its preſervation. They are a kind of ſcaffold erected by ſkilful workmen, after our language has been completely built, to repair the ruins of time, and to keep the venerable ſtructure from further decay. The laſt great Engliſh dictionary will remain, as long as the Engliſh tongue ſhall remain, a monument of the learning and genius of its author; and I cannot better enforce the utility of the ſtudies recommended in this paper, than by concluding it with an extract from the admirable preface to that work; a preface which at once delivers the precepts, and affords the example, of a pure and eloquent ſtile.

——"I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a Gallic ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, *by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtyle*, admitting among the additions of later times only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

——"From the authors which roſe in the time of Elizabeth a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenſer and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakſpeare, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of Engliſh words in which they might be expreſſed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON CASTLE-BUILDING.

SIR,

AS ideal conſequence and poſſeſſions give the poſſeſſor as much delight as real, I write this to inform all hypochondriacs and nervous beings, that I have diſcovered the philoſophers ſtone, and have acquired the ſecret of being extremely happy in the midſt of calamities. Know then, good Mr. Editor, that I am a Caſtle-builder, and have made more celeſtial excurſions than any of Mr. Montgolfier's air-balloons, without the aſſiſtance of *gaz* or taffeta. I formerly ſunk under every blow that *Miſs Fortune* choſe in her great caprice to ſcourge me with: I grew pale, wan, and truely anatomical. If the late *Dr. Hunter*, or any of his worthy fraternity, had then ſeen me, they would have been able to have given a courſe of ſkeleton lectures on a *living* ſubject! But, thanks to my kind ſtars I have diſcovered the true *ſcavoir vivre*, and am now ſupremely bleſt!—*(in idea!)* By way of parentheſis! I am grown fat, look handſome; every woman that ſees me dies for me; I have a fine eſtate, excellent horſes, ſuperb carriages, noble villa, and

and am promiſed a peerage at leaſt, if not a blue ribband. I paint like *Reynolds*, carve like *Michael Angelo*, ſing like *Pacchierotti*, dance as well as *Le Picq*, and can explain the word *equal*, though his *Grace of Portland* and *Mr. Pitt* cannot!—I could pay the national debt for a proper premium, and can undertake to give the *King* and his people *ſuch* a miniſter as would pleaſe all parties, and heal our preſent diſtractions and diviſions!——In ſhort, I am a phœnix, a prodigy in—*idea!* And who is there that in his own *idea* does not at leaſt equal his contemporaries. If an account of a great naval battle arrives, every mechanic can fight it over again, and cenſure the moſt ſkilful commanders! They can navigate a fleet of broken tobacco pipes down a ſea of ſpilt porter, and expoſe a great admiral's faults in the twinkling of an——*idea!* When a new comedy is produced, every auditor could have written a better—*in idea!* In ſhort, Mr. Editor, you muſt allow all our bliſs, or miſery, is *ideal;* therefore, *vivite*, ye Caſtle-builders, for ever!—

I am, your's, &c. *really* not *ideally*,

A CASTLE-BUILDER!

From my aerial apartments,
March 4, 1784.

SUBSTANCE OF THE NEW ACT FOR RAISING A DUTY ON STAMPED RECEIPTS, BILLS, NOTES, AND DRAFTS.

AFTER the 25th of March laſt all perſons who ſhall give any bill, or note, or receipt for any ſum charged with the ſtamp duty ordered by the laſt act, on unſtamped paper, parchment, &c. ſhall forfeit 5l. for each.—All perſons who have not, and ſhall not, before the 25th ult. give any receipt, &c. on ſtamp, are indemnified from any proſecution. The former act exempts all drafts on bankers payable on demand, drawn within ten miles of the banker's abode. This exemption is now confined to ſuch as are payable to bearer; and, therefore, all drafts not payable to bearer are now to have the ſame ſtamp as bills, notes, and receipts for the ſame ſum. Notes or drafts for forty ſhillings are not liable to any duty. The perſon required to give a receipt may provide the ſtamp, and may charge for the ſame to his cuſtomer. No duty to be charged on any receipt given for the purchaſe money of any ſhare in any public fund, or of ſtocks in the Bank, Eaſt-India Company, or South-Sea Company, or for the dividends payable thereon; nor on any receipt given for drawbacks or bounties on exportations, nor certificates of over entry of duties, nor on poſtage bills allowed to maſters of ſhips for a juſt report of a cargo.

No bill, note, or receipt to be ſtamped after the ſigning thereof, unleſs on payment of 10l. Offences of this act (to be proſecuted within one year after committed) may be heard and determined by any juſtice of the peace, who may iſſue out his ſummons againſt the party, and to the evidence, on complaint made, and may decide according to the act, and iſſue out his warrant for levying the penalty of 5l. by diſtreſs, and to proceed to ſale thereof in ſix days unleſs redeemed, and on failure of a ſufficient diſtreſs to commit the offender to priſon for three months, unleſs the penalty be ſooner paid or ſatisfied, with power of appeal to the quarter ſeſſions. The juſtice has power to mitigate the penalty to a moiety thereof, allowing beſides the coſts and charges of officers and informers. Evidence not appearing on ſummons to forfeit 40l. penalty, divided equally, half to the King, and half to the proſecutor.

REFLECTION.

HOW much ſoever the ancients might abound in elegance of expreſſion—their works are very thinly ſpread with ſentiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STORY OF A FORTUNATE MAID AND UNFORTUNATE WIFE.

DEAR, KIND MR. EDITOR,

DO, I beſeech you, inſert my diſmal ſtory. You muſt know that I am one of the daughters of a man who enjoyed a lucrative poſt under government, by which he was enabled to give his children a liberal education, and to admit of their making a genteel appearance in life. We were each one educated agreeably to our diſpoſitions and inclinations.

My eldeſt ſiſter was brought up in a domeſtic line, and before my father died married an honeſt tradeſman in the city, and, with two beautiful pledges of their mutual happineſs, is an example to all wives in her ſphere. It, however, pleaſed God to take from us the beſt of fathers, who had nouriſhed and brought us up, and we were now expoſed to the chilling blaſts of adverſity, which we found almoſt inſupportable.

My next ſiſter then went to keep the houſe of my eldeſt brother, a man by no means famed for the gentleneſs of his diſpoſition. My father, though ſo good a man, had acted rather imprudently, by living nearly to the full extent of his income. What little he left fell unfortunately into the hands of my brother, who, inſtead of exerting himſelf, and conſidering himſelf as the father of us all, for ſome time ſtudiouſly avoided our ſociety. My ſiſter who kept his houſe he left expoſed to the world, without any apparent thought for her welfare. She herſelf, being rather prudiſh, is unfortunately, though turned of thirty, ſtill unmarried. For myſelf, Sir, I was youngeſt of the three, and always of a gay, lively temper, and, to ſay the truth, was very well beloved among my own acquaintance. I was placed at a boarding-ſchool, and there received an education ſuitable to my diſpoſition, which was ſpirited and volatile. When I left ſchool, having no mother to control me, I dreſſed, and frequented public places as often as I choſe, my father being too indulgent to contradict me. By theſe means I gained a number of admirers. One came and was rejected: another ſucceeded, and ſhared the ſame fate; and ſo on to the end of the chapter. In the height of my gaiety the death of my father happened. I then ſaw the neceſſity of acting in another manner, and dropped all thoughts of being a woman of faſhion. I began to conſider which was the beſt way of providing for myſelf, ſo that I might live independent of my friends. This I ſoon did in a very genteel line of buſineſs, and had even then, I know not why, always a beau or two in my train. Chance at laſt threw in my way what the world calls a ſedate, ſolid man; ſuch a one as I myſelf thought to be a fit companion for life. But I find too late that girls like me are very incapable of judging for themſelves; and I know from experience that young folks who are going to ſettle ſhould ſeek for one as like themſelves in diſpoſition as poſſible. I believe it, indeed, to be abſolutely impoſſible, that two perſons whoſe dipoſitions are oppoſite ſhould taſte what the world calls true happineſs together.

We have now been married not quite a twelvemonth. The ſix firſt months we paſſed tolerably well together; but ſince that time my huſband has taken it into his head to be jealous of every friend I ſpeak to, and cenſures me ſharply if I ſhew the leaſt ſign of gaiety, or inclination to engage in converſation, when I am in company.—"Why do not you read (he cries)—the ſciences are better for females than idle *goſſip* and *tattling*." Well ſaid, Surly, I may have my *ſay* now, at any rate.

I now find there is but one way to pacify my *good* man, and that is to accompany him, whenever he goes out

of

of town. By this condeſcenſion he thinks to have me all to himſelf. Now, Sir, judge what a comfortable life I am doomed to live. My huſband is a cloſe, reſerved man, deſpiſes ſocial company, and hates to go abroad for fear he ſhould meet a ſtranger. He diſlikes talking, and declares that it is abſolute waſte of time. Now, I am of a very different way of thinking. I am perſuaded, that by mixing with good company, and ingenious people, much uſeful knowledge may be acquired. So every woman of ſenſe muſt think.

I have endeavoured to inſtil theſe notions into my huſband; but in vain. He will ſit poking at home, over his books and teleſcopes. His ſtudies are very exalted. He is converſing with the *moon* and ſtars, and ſo much with the former, that I almoſt ſuſpect him to be a *Lunatic*. Nothing can gain his attention from them, except now and then a game at drafts; for which I have as abſolute an averſion as I have for ſtar-gazing.—But, notwithſtanding my compliance with his deſires, and I ſeldom ſcold much, he told me lately to prepare to leave town in a few days. Was there ever ſuch a perverſe wretch? The day is now come.

If this ſhould procure a place in your Magazine, as it may be a caution to ladies who mean to enter into the holy ſtate of matrimony, I ſhall frequently, in my ſolitude, when my huſband is converſing with *unſublunary* (is there ſuch a word, Mr. Editor?) beings, amuſe myſelf with giving you ſome account how I like myſelf when baniſhed from dear London, the place in which my inclination tells me I ought to ſpend my days.—But who knows? The country may have charms I have not yet taſted, nor ever conceived? Should this be the caſe, I may enjoy raptures unexpected—which may exceed what my huſband feels, when he is *poring* through a teleſcope. Then, perhaps, I may forget that I ever was more than a mere ruſtic. Can that ever be the caſe?—Oh! No! No! No! —In heart, at leaſt, I ſhall always be

THE LONDON LASS.

P. S. The chaiſe is at the door—There go in his glaſſes and books—O, ay—and there goes in my band-box of caps and ribbands—and what is worſt, I muſt follow—and vegetate, *like a cabbage*, in our country garden—O terrible!

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAST-IRON BRIDGE, NEAR COALBROOK DALE, IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

Accompanied with an engraving of it by Walker, from a drawing taken on the ſpot by Mr. T. Burney, in 1784.

IN the plan of this work, which was preſented to the public at its commencement, an intention of giving plates by eminent maſters was ſpecified. At the ſame time, it was propoſed not to crowd our volumes with trifling deſigns, or deſpicable engravings.

In conformity to this part of our original plan, a plate is now preſented to our readers, which we hope will be thought to merit their patronage both from its ſubject and the able manner in which the artiſts have executed it.

The view, which was taken on the ſpot, repreſents Coalbrook Dale, and the courſe of the River Severn through it, and the IRON BRIDGE which was caſt at that place, and erected over the river in the year 1779. It is the firſt that was ever made of caſt iron only. The abutments are ſtone, and are covered with plates of the ſame metal. On theſe the pillars ſtand in mortiſes, and the whole bridge is covered with iron top plates, which project over the ribs on each ſide.

On this projection ſtands the balluſtrade, which is likewiſe of caſt iron. The road over the bridge is made of clay and iron ſlag, and is twenty four feet wide. The ſpan of the arch is one hundred feet and ſix inches, and the height from the baſe line to the center forty feet. The weight of the iron in the whole is three hundred and ſeventy

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View of the Iron Bridge over the River Severn, near Coalbrook dale, Shropshire.

Published April 30, 1784, by R. Baldwin, Paternoster Row.

ſeventy eight tons, ten hundred weight.

The whole was caſt in open ſand, and a large ſcaffold being previouſly erected, each ſeparate part was elevated to a proper height by ropes and chains, and then lowered till the ends met at the center. All the principal parts were erected in three months, without any accident either to the work or workmen, or the leaſt obſtruction to the navigation of the river.

Such is the deſcription of this wonderful iron bridge, which we have procured for the ſatisfaction of our readers. The view of the banks of the Severn and the adjacent country conſpire to render the whole ſcene romantic and delightful. The bridge, from the top of the hill, which commands a very extenſive proſpect, as well as in a nearer point of view, well merits the attentive obſervation of all travellers. The ſituation has been happily choſen by the proprietors, and the execution of ſo arduous an undertaking is ſuch as far exceeds what could have been expected.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SPECIMEN OF A HISTORY OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY A WRITER OF THE YEAR 1900.

MR. EDITOR,

PERHAPS the moſt remarkable feature in the character of the preſent times is a total diſregard to the pure example of former times, and an avowed indifference to the fame of future ages. Satisfied to be the hero of their own little day, men ſeem very careleſs of their poſthumous reputation, and contented to be eaſy and comfortable while they live, they caſt no thought towards future days, in which their conduct will be reviewed without any blinding partialities. Hence, men of reputation in the political or literary world are rather ambitious to be thought well of by the age in which they live than anxious to ſecure a place in the temple of immortal Fame. Having both their vanity fed and their intereſt completed by the applauſe, however injudiciouſly beſtowed, of preſent times, they ſeldom enquire whether there ever has been a period of the world in which their labours would have been accounted idleneſs, and their greateſt perfections trifles —— and they ſtill ſeldomer queſtion their own hearts – apply the ſtandards of truth and juſtice, or doubt whether there may not hereafter be a time when diſapprobation only ſhall accompany their memory, and when what now is called praiſeworthy ſhall be reckoned deſpicable and contemptible.

Hence, as we neither examine into former precedents, nor in any great degree court that fame which never dies, our prejudices are ſtrengthened into the moſt abſurd contumacy, and hence thoſe mean diſputes and quarrels which fill the world with miſery and inquietude. Hence all the miſchiefs that go to form the declenſion of our empire. We gratify an unmeaning taſte, and ſacrifice to an improper faſhion, regardleſs of the laws of virtue, truth, and honour.

But, whatever opinions we may hold on the ſeveral ſubjects which occupy our thoughts—whether we are attached to thoſe opinions from conviction, from the influence of patronage, or from the perſuaſions of ſeductive eloquence—However tenacious we are of them in the progreſs of life, and whether that tenaciouſneſs operate to our ſelf-intereſt, or to our diſparagement. However high the political diſputes, the literary opinions, and religious modes, or the faſhionable manners may be in our opinion—however all theſe may receive the ſanction of thoſe whom we account the great and the wiſe—none of theſe circumſtances authoriſe our preſumption that we are acting with more propriety than any age which has gone before, and in a manner that will be approved by every age which ſhall follow. The youngeſt of us may recollect when we

held many obſtinate opinions, which a very little experience obliged us to change, and to confeſs that human wiſdom is not more given us to regulate human affairs than to be regulated by them. Many a diſtant year after we have mouldered in the grave, our actions will be examined with impartiality, when many of thoſe which appear to us to be juſt and good will then appear imprudent and ridiculous. Many a man who now clothes himſelf in the dreſs of virtue and honour will be then left naked to examination where no ſubterfuge can avail.

I have been thinking that the preſent times will afford matter of very extenſive admiration to future ages, and after I had meditated on this ſubject for ſome time laſt night, I fell into a kind of reverie, in which I fancied myſelf reading the work of an hiſtorian of the year *nineteen hundred*. The following were a few of his obſervations, which I hope will not be diſagreeable to your readers, although it muſt be confeſſed their truth makes them unpleaſing.

" But (ſays our hiſtorian) in conſidering the revolutions of this period (1783) let us not neglect thoſe collateral circumſtances which operated on the grandeur and dignity of the kingdom. The ſtate of their national religion is particularly worthy of conſideration. Yet we have few helps from their hiſtorians in our reſearches into the nature of their religion. Moſt of their hiſtorians, at leaſt thoſe to whom any credit is due, appear to have conſidered religion as ſomething leſs than ſecondary in the welfare of a ſtate; they even think it ſuperfluous, if not pernicious, and a ſource of intereſt to a few individuals, rather than of advantage to the whole. We find they had at this time nearly the ſame number of biſhops as we have now. They had as yet ſent none to the kingdom of America; Scotland admitted of none, ſo that England poſſeſſed the whole. The duties of the biſhops conſiſted in receiving many thouſand pounds per annum, in attending parliament, preaching charity ſermons, writing franks, and neglecting religion. On days appointed for parliament to aſſemble in the Abbey, nothing was ſo rare as five or ſix biſhops. Example was no part of their doctrine. Accordingly, whether from a conſciouſneſs that they could exhibit no good example, or from a tenderneſs leſt their example ſhould have bad effects, they very ſeldom appeared in their dioceſes, ſo that often the oldeſt of the flock had not ſeen their ſpiritual paſtor above once in his life.

" The emoluments of the church were not at this time inconſiderable. But the diviſion of theſe emoluments was ſuch as to confine them entirely to the dignified clergy, and the parochial clergy ſeldom enjoyed a competence. Why this ſhould be the caſe in an age wherein we read ſo much of national wiſdom and generoſity, we know not. It is certainly a ſingular circumſtance, becauſe thoſe men who were called parochial clergy were the men who performed all the laborious and conſtant duties of the profeſſion. This abſurdity, however, we muſt ſay did not altogether eſcape the notice of the wiſer part, for there are in the Muſeum two copies of a ſmall quarto book, written by one Richard Watſon, Biſhop of Llandaff, a man of apparent wiſdom and piety, in which he propoſes a plan for equalizing the emoluments of the church. But there is no account that this plan was ever adopted, a circumſtance which we muſt either deduce from the avarice of the clergy, or add to the abſurdity of the times.

" Meanwhile the people, whether from a ſenſe of the injurious treatment of their immediate teachers, or from an opinion that religion itſelf was of very little uſe in the world, ſince they whoſe profeſſion it was neglected it moſt, became gradually remiſs in their attentions to divine worſhip. The multitude of moral writings which every day appeared, and of which nothing but the names now remain, were by no means effectual in oppoſing the impious phrenzy. The churches ſoon became deſerted, or at moſt reſorted to by elderly women, and young virgins, whoſe dependence being chiefly on

on the fortunes of maiden aunts, obliged them to a compliance with the ſanctity of old age. But the rich and gay, and the faſhionable reckoned every attention to religion as an imputation on their ſpirit. On the whole, we do not find from any credible accounts that above one in ten churches was really requiſite to contain thoſe who were inclined to attend public worſhip.

"Yet, though the greater part of the people no longer viſited houſes of devotion, no longer paid their vows to their maker, nor honoured the religion of the nation with their perſonal appearance, it muſt not be preſumed that Sunday was a day of reſt, or of idleneſs. So very different was the caſe, that we find the healthy and ſtrong exerciſed themſelves in the athletic amuſements of riding, jumping five bar gates, and breaking wine-bottles—others were active in eating and drinking, playing at cards, and many other employments of a nature ſo laborious as ſoon to exhauſt their ſtrength, and of a duration ſo great as often not to end when the profeſſional occupations of the following day called for their exertions. Nor could their zeal be imputed to any intereſted motives, for many who purſued ſuch employments waſted their time, their health, and their fortunes, and imputed their ruin to any thing but the real cauſe, a degree of modeſty and charity peculiar to the age of which we treat.

"It may be matter of juſt wonder to our readers, that a people ſo wiſe as the Engliſh ſhould yet deſpiſe that which tends ſo evidently to preſerve the vigour of government as national religion. They could not be ignorant that every nation has declined in proportion to the decay of its religion, an obſervation which will prove true, whatever that religion was. Religion is a tie of the ſtrongeſt nature. Its tendency, in all nations, is to make men happy, and when deſtroyed we ſeldom find the wiſdom of the deſtroyer ſubſtituting a better expedient."——

The intention, Sir, of your miſcellany being to furniſh variety, I have taken the liberty to ſend you the above, the intention of which I doubt not you ſufficiently comprehend.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
PROSPECTOR.

London, April 22, 1784.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LIV.

THREE Poems. I. *Siddons: A Poem.* II. *A poetical Epiſtle to Sir Aſhton Lever.* III. *An Elegy on the Death of a young Officer in the Army. By Percival Stockdale.* 4to. Flexney.

WE have frequently peruſed the productions of Mr. Stockdale's pen with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction. In his proſe compoſitions his ſtyle is animated and vigorous, and in his poetry we frequently perceive,

"The eye, in a fine frenzy rolling!"

Of theſe poems we muſt give the preference to the laſt, which is evidently the offspring of a mind fraught with poetical images, and a heart warm with the tender inſpiration of friendſhip. But it muſt not be underſtood that we think lightly of the other two pieces. They have each their reſpective merit, and the panegyriſt is almoſt equal to the elegiac poet.

From the firſt poem the verſes addreſſed to Mrs. Siddons were taken, which are to be found in our poetical department. In the *exordium*, or introduction to theſe lines, we were pleaſed to find the name of *Jerningham* introduced, as his poetical genius and elegant talents are well entitled* to the praiſes of contemporary writers. The part of the poem which is more particularly addreſſed to our great actreſs has

* See an account of his SCANDINAVIAN POETRY in our laſt Literary Review.

has been already peruſed by the readers of this work, and their own taſte will direct them to its beauties.

The ſecond poem is addreſſed to Sir Ashton Lever, whoſe liberality of ſpirit ſeems peculiarly to merit *the tributary ſtrain* of the Muſe! After praiſing the plan of the *Holophuſicon*, Mr. Stockdale invites all

"Who impute diſorder of the brain
To thoſe who worſhip in a Chriſtian fane,"

to viſit this muſuem.

"Repair to Lever's temple, and adore;
"And bluſh, and ſhudder, and be fools no more!"

The deſcription of his ſenſations while he walks through the rooms is poetical—and how admirable are the following lines:

"Yet, generous Lever! in *our* leaden days,
All thy reward may prove, the poet's praiſe!
For, thy magnificent and varied ſtore,
Which gives to ſcience views unknown before;
Which more unfolds the world's harmonious plan,
The mind eternal, and the mind of man,
(Its maſter, in ſome inauſpicious hour,
Meanly by wealth deſerted, and by power)
Like Houghton's monuments of art, may go
To find a patroneſs in Ruſſian ſnow;
May be received (ſince taſte is *here* no more)
With genial ardour on a frozen ſhore."

The poem then concludes with an addreſs to our fair countrywomen, in which the poet urges them in ſtrong terms to patronize Sir Aſhton Lever; and that they, as the women of Lacedemon felt and acted like Spartans, ſhould exert the ſpirit and generoſity of Britons,

"And bid, again, a nation's virtue bloom."

For the concluſion—we lament that our limits will not allow us to tranſcribe the verſes—our readers muſt conſult the poems. Yet we muſt give the laſt lines;

"Of Engliſh manners, then, ye Engliſh fair,
To give reforming models be *your* care.
Let, from your influence, our improvement flow;
Extort from love what we to *reaſon* owe;
And ſince neglectful of *her card* we ſail,
Let us to virtue ſteer, by *paſſion's gale.*

The third poem, as the title informs us, is *an elegy on the death of a young officer of the army*. In this elegy there is good ſenſe, there is poetry, there is pathos, there is philoſophy. But let it plead its own cauſe.

ELEGY.

BORN with the virtues of maturer age,
To warm the poet's or hiſtorian's page;
Born, life's beſt deeds and beſt rewards to prove,
To merit friendſhip, and to merit love—
Born with that fire, by which, of old, was hurl'd
Britannia's thunder on a hoſtile world—
—But all this worth, juſt opening into bloom,
Is cloſed for ever by the ruthleſs tomb.
Severely for *my* heart, too ſoon a ſhade,
Accept this tribute, from affection paid;
Well-pleaſed accept it; for the poet's verſe
More than funereal pomp adorns the herſe;
Gives us, at once, improvement and relief;
Refines our morals, while it ſoothes our grief:
While it commands our tears afreſh to flow,
Indulging ſoft and ſalutary woe.
Forming the numbers to *thy* memory due,
The frowns of fortune unappalled I view;
For never could the wanton tyrant's reign
Extinguiſh in my breaſt the liberal ſtrain;
Ne'er cool my ardour for a poet's name,
By her gay fops of faſhionable fame;
Ne'er ſink my heart beneath its nobleſt ends;
To honour living or departed friends.
And let not the ſevere, ye martial train,
Tell me my grief is weak, and flows in vain!
Oh! let the ſhort-lived joys and hopes of youth
Impreſs you ever with important truth!
Since life is ſhort, with virtue fill the ſpan;
The habits of the youth decide the man.
The good from fate their *deathleſs* graces ſave,
And are mature, though minors, for the grave.
And oft to Pleaſure's gay, luxuriant bower,
Contraſt the dark, irrevocable hour;
Which, haply, gives you long the golden light,
Or adds its gloom to the returning night.
For not alone on Mars's purple field
The ſons of war their generous ſpirits yield;
Death ſtill attends us, on whatever ground;
Lurks in our frame, and hovers all around:
Oft, e'en the light, elaſtic ſpring of life
With life's duration is at fatal ſtrife:
We draw our diſſolution with our breath;
Our vital air impregnated with death;
And thus as ſurely by an atom fall,
As by the culverin's deſtructive ball.
Ambitious of no mean effects, my muſe
Extends to either world her moral views;
Then may theſe lays, enforcing human weal,
Firmly to act, and tenderly to feel;
To my friend's memory, to our ſpecies kind,
Still move the heart, and ſtill impell the mind;
With ſympathy producing virtue read,
Preſerve the living, and *embalm* the dead."

In our peruſal of theſe verſes, we could not help imagining that Mr. Stockdale's memory was impreſſed with ſome of the ſentiments which delight the ſcholar of taſte, in Plutarch's incomparable letter to Apollonius on the death of his ſon, as there ſeems a frequent concurrence of ideas in the elegant ſorrows of the poet, and the ſpirited and feeling conſolations of the philoſopher of Cheronea. The number of claſſical alluſions, indeed, in theſe

theſe poems ſeem to confirm our ſuppoſition.

During the courſe of the laſt year, we read a ſermon* *on Self Knowledge*, and an *Eſſay on Miſanthrophy*, by the author of theſe poems. The former is a ſenſible and animated diſcourſe: the latter is a vigorous and ingenious compoſition. They are, indeed, both ſuch as muſt lead his reader to expect high entertainment from a volume of Sermons which Mr. Stockdale has juſt publiſhed.

We cannot cloſe this article, without expreſſing our hopes that Mr. Stockdale will continue to court the patronage of the Muſes, as we think he may be certain of the protection of the public, if they continue to inſpire "his midnight hours" with the ſame fancy and genius, which gave birth to the poems on SIDDONS, LEVER, and A DECEASED FRIEND.

ART. LV. *The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol.* LXXIII. *for the Year* 1783. 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 243.*)*

V. A Deſcription of a new conſtruction of Eye-Glaſſes for ſuch Teleſcopes as may be applied to Mathematical Inſtruments. By Mr. Ramſden; communicated by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

In order to correct the errors which ariſe in the eye-glaſſes of teleſcopes, as well from the ſpherical figure of them, as from the different refrangibility of light, it has been held abſolutely neceſſary to have two eye-glaſſes, placed ſo that the image formed by the object glaſs of the teleſcope may be between them: but in ſuch teleſcopes as are applied to mathematical inſtruments, the interference of an eye-glaſs, before the image is formed, is productive of many very bad conſequences. For ſhould that glaſs have the leaſt ſhake or motion in its cell, and it is almoſt impoſſible but that it ſhall, it will totally alter the adjuſtment of the inſtrument: moreover, this poſition of the glaſs diminiſhing the image, obliges us to ſhorten the focus of the other eye-glaſs; by which means the wires in the focus of the teleſcope are conſiderably more magnified than they would otherwiſe have been, if the power of the teleſcope had been the ſame, and both eye-glaſſes placed between the image and the eye.

Many defects in the micrometer with moveable wires are cauſed by the conſtruction of the eye-glaſſes of the teleſcope which it is applied to: for example, if the teleſcope have a ſingle eye-glaſs only, the field of it is ſo ſmall that it is impoſſible to meaſure the diameters of the ſun and moon, unleſs the magnifying power be very ſmall, and then not with preciſion. If, in order to enlarge the field, we uſe the preſent conſtruction of eye glaſſes, the conſequence will be yet worſe, for then equal ſpaces between the wires will not correſpond to equal ſpaces on the object, as thoſe who are converſant in the principles of optics well know; and as this inequality depends on the form, poſition, and refractive power of that eye-glaſs which is placed between the object glaſs and image, we cannot obtain data ſufficiently exact, to allow for the error.

Thoſe, Mr. Ramſden obſerves, who have been ſenſible of this defect have thought to correct it by the application of an achromatic eye-glaſs, founded on the ſame principle as the achromatic object-glaſs is founded on, not ſuppoſing that it was poſſible to correct the errors above ſpoken of, otherwiſe than by combining a concave lens with convex ones? but the violent and contrary refractions occaſioned by the large ſize of the lenſes which it is neceſſary to uſe for this purpoſe, in proportion to their focal lengths, not only cauſe great loſs of light, but render it alſo utterly impractical to correct the ſpherical aberration, ſo as to obtain an angle of viſion much larger than may be had by a ſingle eye-glaſs. But, however impoſſible it may hitherto have

* This ſermon and this eſſay were publiſhed at Berwick, but the title page informs us they may be purchaſed at LAW's, in Paternoſter-Row.

have appeared to correct both cauſes of aberration by two convex lenſes, when both are placed between the image and eye, Mr. Ramſden thinks he has, in this paper, fully ſhewn the practicability of it. He thinks, alſo, that the remarks he has here put together will throw light on the general theory of eye-glaſſes, which ſeems not hitherto to have been well underſtood.

Mr. Ramſden's method of correcting theſe aberrations is as follows: He places a plano-convex lens very near to, and with its plane ſide towards an object or image formed in the focus of the object-glaſs of a teleſcope. The image, magnified by this lens will, from the poſition of it, be, as to ſenſe, free from colours: but the reſpective foci of a lens ſo placed being very near each other, and on the ſame ſide of it, the emergent pencils fall diverging on the eye, and, conſequently, give indiſtinct viſion. To remove this effect, Mr. Ramſden places a ſecond lens, of the ſame form, between the eye and the former one, with its convex ſide towards it; and a little within the focus of it, ſo that the combined focus of the two lenſes may be in the place of the image. By this means the rays are made to fall parallel on the eye, and, of courſe, ſhew the obje[illegible] diſtinctly. If, by putting the firſt lens *very* near the image, any imperfection in it becomes too viſible, the diſtance will admit of conſiderable increaſe, without producing any bad effects: for theory, as well as experiment, ſhews that a ſmall aberration, cauſed by the different refrangibility of light, is of little conſequence when compared with the ſame quantity of aberration ariſing from the ſpherical figure of the lenſes; and even that ſmall degree of colouring in the ſecond lens Mr. Ramſden ſhews how to correct, if it be thought neceſſary.

Our author proceeds to ſhew, by proper diagrams, that this compoſition of the eye-glaſſes of teleſcopes is equally well adapted for obviating the aberration ariſing from the ſpherical figure of the lenſes—that in both, where it becomes neceſſary to uſe glaſſes which are large portions of a ſphere, nothing more is requiſite than to make the pencil on ſuch lens as ſmall as poſſible; and that the direction of the rays in each pencil may be regulated at pleaſure, when they approach the axis of the teleſcope. He further obſerves that it has been uſual to conſider that form and poſition of the eye-glaſſes beſt, which would make the pencils, from every part of the field, interſect each other in the axis of the teleſcope, at the place of the eye; but this, he aſſerts, will be of little conſequence, ſeeing that the diameter of a pencil in this place is generally much leſs than the pupil of the eye; and nothing more is requiſite than that the eye ſhould take in the rays from the different parts of the field, at the ſame time: the field of a teleſcope will be moſt perfect when the conſtruction of the eye-glaſſes is ſuch that the focus of an extreme, and of a central pencil, are at the ſame diſtance from the eye; and this, he proceeds to ſhew, is very nearly the caſe in the conſtruction here recommended.

Thus we have, ſays Mr. Ramſden, a ſyſtem of eye-glaſſes which may be taken out of the teleſcope and wiped at pleaſure. Or the magnifying power of the teleſcope may be varied, without affecting the line of collimation, or in any manner altering the adjuſtment of the inſtrument which it is applied to. In the preſent greatly improved ſtate of teleſcopes, too, that diſagreeable appearance of the wires, ariſing from the great power of the eye-glaſſes, is, in a great meaſure, removed; and the ſame principle may be uſefully employed in many other caſes.

Before our author concludes, he informs us, that what he has delivered in this paper is only to be conſidered as an explanation of this very uſeful conſtruction; that mathematical inveſtigations and demonſtrations require more leiſure than is conſiſtent with his avocations; and he, therefore, requeſts and hopes, that ſome perſon of more leiſure, or, as he modeſtly expreſſes himſelf, of greater abilities in the ſcience of optics, will favour the world

world with a general theorem, expreſſive of the exact form of the firſt lens, according to its diſtance from the image, in order to make the application of the principle more univerſal and eaſy.

ART. LVI. *Memorials of Human Superſtition; being a Paraphraſe and Commentary on the* Hiſtoria Flagellantium *of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne.* 2d Edit. 8vo. Robinſon.

(Concluded from our laſt, page 237.)

WE ſhall now finiſh our review of this entertaining work, from the peruſal of which we have received much real pleaſure.

The ſeventeenth chapter treats of the claims of the Weſtern Chriſtian churches, with regard to flagellation. It then relates the ſtories of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France, who both ſuffered publicly this mode of abſolution. The former, after the death of Becket, and the latter, to clear himſelf from hereſy and excommunication. Henry the Fourth, however, be it remembered, was whipped by proxy. The whole chapter is remarkably pleaſant. It concludes thus:

"From the above two inſtances of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France (the authenticity of which is beyond a doubt) we find that two crowned heads, Kings of the two moſt powerful ſtates in Europe, both of the name of Henry, have publicly ſubmitted to the diſcipline of flagellation, either in their own perſon, or by proxy: the one, to preſerve his crown; and the other, in order to qualify himſelf for taking poſſeſſion of it. I deſire the judicious reader to ponder all theſe facts, and not to charge me with having choſen too unimportant a ſubject to treat in this work."

In the twenty-third chapter, the author gives an account of the public proceſſions of flagellating penitents that take place in Catholic countries, as well as of other ceremonies of a ſimilar kind, and then concludes as follows:

"However, theſe ſtark-naked proceſſions performed by the cynic philoſophers, by the Adamites, the Turlupins, the Picards, and by Brother Juniperus, never met, we find, with any great and laſting countenance from the public: and as beatings without nakedneſs, that is mere baſtinadoes, have generally been conſidered as being but dull and unmeritorious acts of penance, and accordingly never experienced any degree of encouragement, ſo, nakedneſs without beatings has been but indifferently practiſed or reliſhed. But when flagellations have been uſed, then has the ſcene become cheered and enlivened; then have penitents entertained ſufficient conſciouſneſs of their merit to continue their exerciſes with perſeverance and regularity; then have numerous converts contributed to perpetuate the practice; then have the world thought the affair worth engaging their attention, and public ſhews, ceremonies, and ſolemnities have been inſtituted.

"Ceremonies of this kind have, however, been planned with different ſucceſs, by which I mean with different degrees of ingenuity, among different nations.

"The flagellating ſolemnities, for inſtance, that took place in Lacedæmon are not in any degree intitled to our approbation: very far from it. The cruel advantage that was taken in them of the ſilly pride of boys, to prevail upon them to ſuffer themſelves to be cut to pieces, rendered ſuch ceremonies a practice of really a bruti ſh kind; and it is difficult to decide whether there was in them more inhumanity, or ſtupidity. The ſame is to be ſaid of the ſolemnities of a ſimilar kind that were performed among the Thracians.

"Leſs exceptionable than thoſe juſt mentioned certainly were the ceremonies exhibited by the Egyptians, and by the Syrian prieſts of Bellona; ſince it is evident that no compulſion whatever took place in them in regard to any perſon.

"The ſame obſervation is to be made in favour of the proceſſions of modern Flagellants, in which every one has the ſcourging of his own ſkin; and at the ſame time it muſt be confeſſed that the gallantry and courtſhip paid to the fair ſex that ſo eminently prevail in thoſe proceſſions are circumſtances that greatly recommend them. On the other hand, the gloomy affectation of ſanctity, which is mixed with the feſtivity and pageantry of thoſe diſciplining ſolemnities, gives the whole an air of hypocriſy, which is in ſome meaſure diſguſting; and the degree of real cruelty with which they are attended cannot but compleat the averſion of ſuch perſons as uſe has not reconciled to the thought of them.

"The feſtival of the Lupercalia that was performed in Rome had indeed greatly the advantage of all the ceremonies of the kind that ever were inſtituted. It really deſerved to have been contrived, or continued, by a people more polite or refined than the Romans, eſpecially in early times, are repreſented to us to have been.

"Among other excellencies the feſtival we ſpeak of poſſeſſed, it was performed only once a year, and continued but a few days: for ceremonies of this ſort ought to occur but ſeldom, and be only of ſhort duration: and it was like a ſhort time of *Saturnalia*, during which each ſex kindly exhibited to the ſight of the other theſe perſonal charms and advantages which they wiſely

wiſely kept hidden during the reſt of the whole year.

In the ſecond place, the real deſign of the whole tranſaction was pretty openly and candidly acknowledged: and if we except the few religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, which ſerved to give dignity to it, and the notion of the power of the ſlaps of the Luperci, which gave importance to the whole ſolemnity, it was agreed fairly enough on all ſides, that no more was meant than temporary paſtime and amuſement.

"In the third place, no cruelty whatever took place in the performance of the feſtival we ſpeak of, nor was it poſſible any ſhould; and from the lightneſs and the breadth of the ſtraps which the Luperci uſed, we may judge of their tender anxiouſneſs not to do, through zeal or other cauſe, any injury to the fair objects who made application to them.

"When one of the three bands of Luperci (out of which every man who wanted an excellent ſhape or elegant addreſs was, no doubt, irremiſſibly black-balled) had been let looſe out of the temple of the God Pan, and after the coming of a Lupercus into any particular ſtreet had been announced, by the flouriſhes of the hautboys, clarinets, trumpets, kettle-drums, and other muſical inſtruments that were ſtationed near the entrance of it (for we are abſolutely to ſuppoſe that muſic contributed to embelliſh ſo charming a feſtival) ſome one of the amiable perſons who propoſed to receive benefit from the Lupercus's ſervices moved out of the crowd, and threw herſelf into his way.

"On the ſight of her the whole fierceneſs of the Lupercus became ſoftened. However kindled his ſpirits might have been by the religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, by the courſe he had juſt performed, and the ſight of the multitude of ſpectators who lined the ſtreets, whatever in ſhort might be that ſtate of fever in which Feſtus ſeems to repreſent him, the *februans* Lupercus, at the ſight of the lovely creature who obſtructed his paſſage, felt his agitation ſucceeded by ſenſations of the moſt benevolent ſort.

"So far from entertaining deſigns of a ſevere or cruel nature, he ſcarcely poſſeſſed ſufficient power to raiſe his arm, and perform with a faint hand the office that was expected from him. His boſom was filled with the ſofteſt paſſions. Intirely loſt in the contemplation of the lovely object that made application to him, already did he begin to have thoughts of employing remedies of a more obvious and natural kind——already, forgetting all mankind, did he attempt to incloſe her in his arms; when the acclamations of the ſpectators and the ſudden exploſion of the muſical inſtruments at once recalled him to himſelf; he flew from the amiable perſon who had thus ſo thoroughly engaged his attention, and haſtened to other objects equally amiable, who likewiſe came to crave his aſſiſtance. If I was called upon to give my vote for any ceremony of the kind here mentioned, I would give it for the feſtival of the Lupercalia, eſpecially with the improvements that had been made in it about the time of Pope Gelaſius."

We ſhall here take leave of this extraordinary book, with obſerving, that the humour, ingenuity, and real learning contained in ſome of the articles, render them worthy of the pen of their author; while others, though without any groſſneſs and open violation of decency, border perhaps too much upon wantonneſs to do him any wonderful credit.

ART. LVII. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres. By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.* 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from page 138.)

HAVING already given an account of the firſt volume of theſe Lectures, we now proceed to the ſecond. In the firſt volume the author treated largely of language and ſtyle; he now aſcends a ſtep higher, and examines the ſubjects upon which ſtyle is employed. He begins with what is properly called eloquence, or public ſpeaking; conſiders the different kinds of it; the manner ſuited to each; the proper diſtribution and management of all the parts of a diſcourſe; and the proper pronunciation or delivery of it. Before he enters on any of theſe heads, he takes a view of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the ſtate in which it has ſubſiſted in different ages and countries.

The beſt definition which can be given of eloquence, he thinks, is the art of ſpeaking in ſuch a manner as to attain the end for which we ſpeak. Whenever a man ſpeaks or writes, he is ſuppoſed, as a rational being, to have ſome end in view; either to inform, or to amuſe, or to perſuade, or, in ſome way or other, to act upon his fellow-creatures. He who ſpeaks or writes in ſuch a manner as to adapt all his words moſt effectually to that end is the moſt eloquent man. Whatever then the ſubject be, there is room for eloquence; but, as the moſt important

ſubject

ſubject of diſcourſe is action or conduct, the power of eloquence chiefly appears when it is employed to influence conduct, and perſuade to action. As it is principally with reference to this end that it becomes the object of art, eloquence may, under this view of it, be defined the art of perſuaſion.

This being once eſtabliſhed, certain conſequences immediately follow, which point out the fundamental maxims of the art. It follows clearly, that, in order to perſuade, the moſt eſſential requiſites are, ſolid argument, clear method, a character of probity appearing in the ſpeaker, joined with ſuch graces of ſtyle and utterance as ſhall draw our attention to what he ſays. Good ſenſe is the foundation of all. In order to perſuade a man of ſenſe, we muſt firſt convince him; which is only to be done by ſatisfying his underſtanding of the reaſonableneſs of what is propoſed to him.

Convincing and perſuading, though they are ſometimes confounded, import, notwithſtanding, different things, which ought to be diſtinguiſhed from each other. Conviction affects the underſtanding only; perſuaſion, the will and the practice. It is the buſineſs of the philoſopher to convince me of truth; it is the buſineſs of the orator to perſuade me to act agreeably to it, by engaging my affections on its ſide. Conviction and perſuaſion do not always go together. They *ought*, indeed, to go together; and *would* do ſo, if our inclination regularly followed the dictates of our underſtanding. But as our nature is conſtituted, we may be convinced that virtue, juſtice, or public ſpirit, are laudable, while, at the ſame time, we are not perſuaded to act according to them. The inclination may revolt, though the underſtanding be ſatisfied: the paſſions may prevail againſt the judgement. Conviction is, however, always one avenue to the inclination or heart; and it is that which an orator muſt firſt find his ſtrength to gain: for no perſuaſion is likely to be ſtable which is not founded on conviction. But, in order to perſuade, the orator muſt go farther than merely producing conviction; he muſt conſider man as a creature moved by many different ſprings, and muſt act upon them all. He muſt addreſs himſelf to the paſſions; he muſt point to the fancy, and touch the heart; and, hence, beſides ſolid argument and clear method, all the conciliating and intereſting arts, both of compoſition and pronunciation, enter into the idea of eloquence.

We may diſtinguiſh three kinds or degrees of eloquence. The firſt and loweſt, is that which aims only at pleaſing the hearers. Such, generally, is the eloquence of panegyrics, inaugural orations, addreſſes to great men, &c.—A ſecond and higher degree of eloquence is, when the ſpeaker aims not merely to pleaſe, but alſo to inform, to inſtruct, to convince; when his art is exerted in removing prejudices againſt himſelf and his cauſe, in chooſing the moſt proper arguments, ſtating them with the greateſt force, arranging them in the beſt order, expreſſing and delivering them with propriety and beauty; and thereby diſpoſing us to paſs that judgement, or embrace that ſide of the cauſe to which he wiſhes to bring us. Within this compaſs, chiefly, is employed the eloquence of the bar.

But there is a third, and ſtill higher degree of eloquence, wherein a greater power is exerted over the human mind; by which we are not only convinced, but are intereſted, agitated, and carried along with the ſpeaker; our paſſions are made to riſe together with his; we enter into all his emotions; we love, we deteſt, we reſent, according as he inſpires us; and are prompted to reſolve, or to act, with vigour and warmth. Debate, in popular aſſemblies, opens the moſt illuſtrious field to this ſpecies of eloquence; and the pulpit alſo admits it.

Under this head, our author obſerves very juſtly, that the high eloquence laſt mentioned is always the offspring of paſſion. By paſſion, he means that ſtate of the mind in which it is agitated and fired by ſome object it has in view. A man may convince, and even perſuade others to act by mere

reaſon and argument. But that degree of eloquence which gains the admiration of mankind, and properly denominates one an orator, is never found without warmth or paſſion. Paſſion, when in ſuch a degree as to rouſe and kindle the mind, without throwing it out of the poſſeſſion of itſelf, is univerſally found to exalt all the human powers. It renders the mind infinitely more enlightened, more penetrating, more vigorous and maſterly, than it is in its calm moments. A man actuated by a ſtrong paſſion becomes much greater than he is at other times. He is conſcious of more ſtrength and force; he utters greater ſentiments, conceives higher deſigns, and executes them with a boldneſs and a felicity, of which, on other occaſions, he could not think himſelf capable. But chiefly with reſpect to perſuaſion is the power of paſſion felt. Almoſt every man, in paſſion, is eloquent. Then he is at no loſs for words and arguments. He tranſmits to others, by a ſort of contagious ſympathy, the warm ſentiments which he feels; his looks and geſtures are all perſuaſive; and nature here ſhews herſelf infinitely more powerful than all art. This is the foundation of that juſt and noted rule: *ſi vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum ipſi tibi.*

Theſe are ſome of the principal ideas that occurred to our author concerning eloquence in general. He now proceeds to conſider in what ſtate it has ſubſiſted in different ages and nations. It is not till the riſe of the Grecian republics, he ſays, that we find any remarkable appearances of eloquence or the art of perſuaſion; and theſe gave it ſuch a field as it never had before, and, perhaps, has never had again ſince that time.

Our readers will be highly pleaſed with what the Doctor ſays of the Greek and Roman orators, whoſe reſpective merits and characters he has marked in a very able and accurate manner, and has diſplayed with equal diſcernment in his account of the ſtate of eloquence in modern times.

Having treated of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the ſtate in which it has ſubſiſted in different ages and countries, our author proceeds to conſider the different kinds of public ſpeaking, the diſtinguiſhing characters of each, and the rules which relate to them. The ancients divided all orations into three kinds; the demonſtrative, the deliberative, and the judicial. Doctor Blair follows that diviſion which the train of modern ſpeaking naturally points out to us, taken from the three great ſcenes of eloquence, popular aſſemblies, the bar, and the pulpit; each of which has a diſtinct character that particularly ſuits it. This diviſion coincides in part with the ancient one. The eloquence of the bar is preciſely the ſame with what the ancients called the judicial; the eloquence of popular aſſemblies, though moſtly of what they term the deliberative ſpecies, yet admits alſo of the demonſtrative. The eloquence of the pulpit is altogether of a diſtinct nature, and cannot be properly reduced under any of the heads of the ancient rhetoricians.

In this part of his work our author gives us ſome extracts from Demoſthenes—an analyſis of Cicero's oration for Cluentius, and a critical examination of Biſhop Atterbury's ſermon on praiſe and thankſgiving. The rules and obſervations which reſpect a ſermon as a particular ſpecies of compoſition cannot fail of being acceptable to a numerous claſs of our readers.

(To be continued.)

ART. LVIII. *Anecdotes of the Ruſſian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a few Years ago from St. Peterſburgh.* 8vo. Cadell.

(Continued from page 240.)

WE ſhall now reſume our account of this entertaining volume, and purſue the plan which we adopted in the beginning of the article.

LETTER III. *Anecdotes of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.* By theſe accounts, ſhe riſes at five in the morning, and is engaged in buſineſs till near ten. She then

then breakfaſts, attends prayers, dines at two, ſits in her own apartment till five; then ſhe drinks tea, ſees company, goes to ſome place of public amuſement, or plays at cards, and retires at ten. In the morning, between prayers and dinner ſhe takes an airing, but wiſhes not to be noticed or ſaluted as Empreſs.

She is fond of having ſmall parties at her palace, and attends balls or maſquerades at the houſes of her nobility. When ſhe retires to her country palaces ſhe lays aſide all ſtate and grandeur, and even fines any of her ladies a *rouble*, a coin in value about four ſhillings, if they riſe from their ſeats when ſhe enters the apartment.

She is generous and humane. Her affability engages univerſal love. But, perhaps, ſhe can ſmile, and ſmile, and —but you know the reſt, as Mr. Richardſon ſays.

LETTER IV. Contains an account of *the Proceedings of the Deputies* aſſembled by the Empreſs from the different parts of her empire, for making laws. At theſe meetings, every member is ſo much ſubject to the control of the ſovereign, that freedom of ſpeech is denied. She, it ſhould ſeem, makes the laws, although ſhe is willing to allow theſe deputies to *ſeem* to form the ſyſtem of legiſlation.

LETTER V. This is only an extract, and contains an account of the *thankſgiving for the recovery* of the Empreſs and Great Duke from the ſmall pox.

LETTER VI. Contains an account of *the diſtribution of the prizes* in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, which we have already* laid before our readers, and alſo a Ruſſian tragedy, repreſented by young ladies.

LETTER VII. *The cauſes of the Turkiſh war.* This letter was written in January 1769, ſoon after the Empreſs had declared war againſt the Turks.

LETTER VIII. An account of *the Ruſſian winter*, which is entertaining, lively, and full of information.

LETTER IX. *Religion of the Ruſſians*, and of their clergy. The Greek church is full of ceremony and proceſſion, rich pictures, ſhowy dreſſes, ſmoaking cenſers, and ſolemn muſic. But yet the clergy are by no means, according to our entertaining author, exemplary; nor are the laity remarkably upright. They are exact in performing the rites preſcribed by the church, but yet murder and theft are too frequently committed. The clergy themſelves in general are very ignorant. They rarely preach, and the whole knowledge often conſiſts in being able to read the old Ruſs or Sclavonian language. But, notwithſtanding their ſuperſtition and ignorance, they are very tolerant, for it ſeems they allow that men of a different perſuaſion from themſelves may go to heaven, but then they will there find the Ruſſians *their ſuperiors*.

LETTER X. Dated May 12, announcing the opening of *the Ruſſian ſpring*, thus concludes: "A ſhort letter this you will ſay, and a ſhort account of a Ruſſian ſpring. It is ſo: but a long deſcription would be unſuitable, when a Ruſſian ſpring is the ſubject."

LETTER XI. *Ruſſian Agriculture*, which is the ſubject of this letter, is ſtill in its infancy, on account of the ſlavery of the peaſants. The Empreſs endeavours to promote the knowledge of this art, by every poſſible means, and forms colonies of ſtrangers, to whom ſhe preſents an eſtabliſhment.

LETTER XII. May be conſidered as a continuation of the ſeventh, as it relates the progreſs of the war between the Turks and the Ruſſians.

LETTER XIII. Contains, beſide other curious particulars and ſenſible remarks, ſome anecdotes of Count Munich, which will highly entertain the reader.

LETTERS XIV. XVII. and XVIII. are principally filled with relations of the progreſs of the war. The laſt concludes with the following curious paſquinade, which was handed about at St. Peterſbourgh, after the reduction of Chotzim:

"Prince Galitzin having been obliged to retreat from Chotzim, found himſelf much embaraſſed. One night he was ſo anxious he could not ſleep. He roſe, dreſſed himſelf, and

* In our laſt.

heard too perſons ſpeaking at the door of his his tent. An old ſoldier was telling his dream to the centinel. I dreamed (ſaid he) that I was in a battle; that my head was cut off; conſequently that I died; and conſequently went to heaven. I knocked at the door. Peter came with a bunch of keys, and made ſo much noiſe, that he wakened God, who came in great haſte, and enquired what was the matter? Why, ſays Peter, there is a great war upon earth, between the Ruſſians and the Turks. And who, ſaid the Supreme Being, commands the Ruſſians? Count Munich, replied the Saint. Then, ſaid God, I may go and ſleep. I wakened, ſaid the old ſoldier; but fell aſleep, and dreamed again. The circumſtances of the ſecond dream were preciſely the ſame with thoſe of the firſt, excepting that the war in which I fancied myſelf engaged was not that of Count Munich, but that which we are now waging. Accordingly, when God aſked Peter who commanded the Ruſſians? the Saint told him, it was Prince Galitzin. Then, ſaid God, get me my boots, for now they need me.—In a ſhort time after, the Turkiſh bridge over the Neiſter was ſwept away by a flood."

LETTER XV. preſents us with a view of *the ſtate of the Finlanders*, who differ conſiderably from the Ruſſians in their language and religion: neither are they ſo tall nor ſo handſome. The Fins are treated by them with the utmoſt inſult and abuſe. An excurſion into Carelia fills part of this letter, and affords ſome ſcope for the exertion of Mr. Richardſon's elegant powers of deſcription.

LETTER XVI. contains ſome *Fables tranſlated from the German* of Leſſing, which we ſhall preſent to our readers on ſome future occaſion.

LETTER XIX. Only part of this letter appears. It contains the verſes to a lady, with ſome flowers, which our readers will find in our poetical department of laſt month.

In our next we ſhall probably conclude our account of theſe anecdotes, from which we have gathered much information and entertainment.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE Engliſh Theatre affords us only one ſubject in the courſe of laſt month. The advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon, indeed, prevents us from expecting more novelties than we have had, and may likewiſe make us ſurpriſed why the manager ſhould have delayed the opera now before us to a period of the ſeaſon when the town is thin of faſhionable people, and the theatrical nights are principally occupied by benefits.—— But of this, more anon.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 17. A new opera was preſented at this theatre called ROBIN HOOD; or, Sherwood Foreſt, written by Mr. M'Nally, author of Retaliation and Triſtram Shandy, two farces which have been played with conſiderable approbation. The characters and ſtory are as follow:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Robin Hood	*Mr. Banniſter.*
Little John	*Mr. Quick.*
Ruttekin	*Mr. Edwin.*
Fitzherbert	*Mr. Booth.*
Scarlet	*Mr. Brett.*
Allen-a-Dale	*Mr. Davies.*
Bowman	*Mr. Darley.*
Edwin	*Mr. Johnſon.*
Clorinda	*Mrs. Martyr.*
Stella	*Mrs. Kemble.*
Margaret	*Mrs. Kennedy.*
Annette	*Mrs. Wilſon.*
Angelina	*Mrs. Banniſter.*

Laſſes, Archers, &c.

The buſineſs of this Opera lies in Sherwood Foreſt, where hiſtory informs us Robin Hood and his men lived a terrour to the neighbouring country. The plot is Goldſmith's ballad of Edwin and Angelina, *Turn, gentle hermit of the dale*, &c. and the ſuppoſition of Robin Hood's loving the fair Clorinda.

Edwin, croſſed in his amour with Angelina, reſolves on a voyage to the Holy Land, but afterwards, finding life inſupportable without the object of his paſſion, he determines to reviſit his native country, England, and endeavour again to meet her conſent. In his abſence ſhe likewiſe is uneaſy, and knowing whither he was gone, diſguiſes herſelf as a Palmer, and with an attendant travels the Holy Land; but not finding Edwin, ſhe returns to England, and arrives at Sherwood Foreſt, where her lover was, he having been attacked, paſſing the road near Nottingham, by Robin Hood's men, who gave him his liberty, on which he turned hermit, and lived at the extremity of the foreſt, where ſhe arriving, is benighted, but diſcovering light at a diſtance, ſhe with her attendant, joined by the tinker of famous memory, advance towards it, which proves to be the hermit, who conducts them to his habitation, where, on telling their adventures, they recogniſe each other, and mutual love ſucceeds; this, with the epiſodes of Scarlet and Stella, Allen-a-Dale and Margaret, form the buſineſs of the piece; who are all married on the arrival of a meſſenger from the King, with full pardon for Robin Hood, and permiſſion for his marriage with Clorinda. That every thing ſhould be preſerved contained in the hiſtory of

our

our hero, the friar is not forgot, but remembered as father Fitzherbert.

The ſtory of Robin Hood ſeems to have been a favourite ſubject for the drama "A Paſtoral pleaſant Comedie of Robinhood and little John" was entered in the books of the Stationer's Company in 1594. "Robin Hood's Paſtoral May Games" is recorded to have appeared in 1624. "Robin Hood, an Opera" was acted at Lee's and Harper's booth, Bartholomew fair, 1730. "Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers; an interlude," in 1627. "And Robin Hood, a muſical entertainment," was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1751; which having little more than muſical merit to recommend it, met with no great ſucceſs.

Little or nothing is to be picked up from our hiſtorians, concerning the great archer, Robin Hood. In a note upon Rapin's hiſtory it is noticed, that "about this time (1199) lived the famous Robin Hood, with his companion Little John, who were ſaid to infeſt Yorkſhire with their robberies. Some will have him to have been of a great family, and reduced to that courſe of life by riotous living. He never hurt either man or woman, ſpared the poor, and robbed only the rich. Proclamation being iſſued out againſt him, he fell ſick at the Nunnery of Berkeley; and, deſiring to be let blood, was betrayed and bled to death."—Thorſby, in his hiſtory of Leeds, gives the following inſcription, which he ſays is hardly legible:

"Here undernead dis laitle ſtean
Laiz robert Earl of Huntigtun
Nea arcir ner az hie ſa gued
An piple kauld im robin heud
Sick utlawz as hi an iz men
Vil england niver ſi agen.
Obiit 24 kal. dekembris, 1247."

The author of this opera has done nothing but write the dialogue, which is every where ſcanty, and compile the ballads, which are ſelected from Milton, Goldſmith, Shirley, Bate, Johnſon's collection, Iriſh ballads, &c. &c. There is not that ſtructure of fable in it which we uſually call plot; the ſtory is ſimple, and the termination ſuch as the audience are led to expect. Nevertheleſs, there are many ſtrokes of pointed ſatire in it, particularly in the *Juſtice* ſcene. The characters and manners of the times in which Robin Hood is ſaid to have lived our author has totally diſregarded. Robin is a ſentimental Macheath, and Stella, whom the author meant as a rural, paſtoral innocent, is a moſt unnatural combination of ignorance and artfulneſs, ſimplicity and cunning. The tinker, perhaps, has ſome claim to character, but he, likewiſe, ſeems to know more than reaſonably can be expected to fall to his ſhare. On the whole, however, the dialogue is chaſte, and not tireſome, if we except the ſcene of diſcovery between Edwin and Angelina, which is inſufferable, from the bungling manner in which it is performed.

The muſic of this opera, like the ballads, is to be divided among many. The overture is a compoſition of Mr. Baumgarten's, and belongs to an afterpiece played ſome years ago. The laſt movement is very beautiful. Shields, we believe, is the compoſer of the airs, excepting a duet to Dr. Harrington's "How ſweet in the woodlands," Earl Mornington's glee, and Smith's prize glee. The muſic altogether forms as rich a treat as our ears have been feaſted with for ſome time in the Engliſh theatre, and gives a merit to this opera which will inſure it a high place in the opinion of the public. From the characters, our readers will perceive that the whole ſtrength of the houſe has been employed, nor perhaps ever to better advantage. Each performer exerted himſelf, and the applauſe beſtowed on this opera has been very general.

There are arcana in the management of a theatre which we do not pretend to dive into, but when we conſider the pains taken both by the author of the dialogue and the compoſer of the muſic to render this piece, what it certainly is, a moſt pleaſing entertainment to the public, we can ſee no reaſon why a manager ſhould keep it back until the end of the ſeaſon, to the great detriment of thoſe concerned in it. In doing ſo he neither conſults his intereſt, nor diſplays his wiſdom, and we hope the managers of this houſe will take from the ſucceſs of the piece a leſſon, which, if they continue to deſpiſe, may ſoon be taught them by empty houſes and declining taſte.

EXHIBITION——SOMERSET-PLACE.

THE annual exhibition of paintings at this place began on Monday April 25. In our next we mean to give a full account of the moſt meritorious of the paintings. In the mean time, we are ſorry to ſay, that, owing to ſome diſpute between Mr. Gainſborough and the proprietors of the rooms, that eminent artiſt has been under the neceſſity of removing his paintings. In this he has been followed by ſome other artiſts, from the ſame motives, who are now meditating a new exhibition. Such contentions among men of acknowledged excellence muſt ever be regretted, but where pride, petulance, and envy creep in, genius muſt be diſcouraged, and ability artfully clouded.

RANELAGH

WITH Eaſter Monday began our ſummer amuſement.

Ranelagh has been poorly attended; in truth, this, which once was a faſhionable rendezvous for the idle and the great, is now almoſt entirely neglected, and probably ſoon will be ſhut altogether.

Sadler's-Wells and the riding Houſes, in which dogs perform comedies, and horſes dance minuets, have opened with their uſual ſucceſs—perhaps

haps greater than uſual, for there is ſcarely a paultry Clerkenwell houſemaid, whoſe ſalary is three pounds per annum, but what thinks ſhe has a right to viſit publick amuſements. With ſuch company, and occaſionally a viſit of frolick and whim from the better claſſes, theſe houſes continue to enjoy very profitable ſeaſons. We believe ſuch places do infinite hurt to the morals of the community, but we do not live in an age, where the morals of the community are an object of importance in the eyes of the legiſlature.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

THOSE who regarded the diſſolution of parliament as a mere temporary expedient to confirm his Majeſty's nomination of miniſters, and to give effect to their operations, will find their expectations fully gratified. They who wiſhed to conſider it as a wiſe and patriotic appeal to the people, to extinguiſh faction, and heal the diſtractions of this devoted country, if indeed there were any, who entertained ſuch ſanguine ideas, in this degeneracy of public ſpirit, will experience a diſappointment the more mortifying, as they will not eaſily find another object to which they may turn their hopes. Whoever is but moderately acquainted with the hiſtory and characters of men and meaſures for theſe laſt ten years will readily perceive how little public motives, or a regard for the reputation, probity, or abilities of candidates have weighed with the generality of electors on the preſent occaſion. If the elections have not been leſs venal, corrupt, and influenced than former elections, it is ſurely no libel to ſay, that the new parliament will not be more pure, virtuous, or able than former parliaments.

From the returns already made, it appears that the new parliament will contain a greater number of new members than any one we remember; and, as it is to be preſumed that moſt of theſe have been introduced on principles hoſtile to the coalition, the miniſtry will, no doubt, open the ſeſſion with a very conſiderable majority. The mortifying repulſes which ſome of the moſt reſpectable members of the coalition have met with ſufficiently demonſtrate that the ſenſe of the people is, at preſent, againſt them; but their ſucceſs in many inſtances, and the vigorous reſiſtance they have in general been able to make, even where they have been defeated, ought rather to put their enemies on their guard againſt the revival of a power ſo deeply rooted, than to afford them matter of triumph for its preſent overthrow. The miniſterial victory has been no where ſo complete, or, we believe, ſo little owing to private or improper conſiderations, as in the city and county of York. The city of London preſents an example of inconſiſtency not at all unprecedented in its conduct as a corporate body, and which is a proof that will overturn a thouſand ſubtle arguments, how incompetent great popular aſſemblies are to decide upon nice political queſtions. The citizens of London were the firſt to addreſs his Majeſty on the diſmiſſion of an obnoxious miniſtry, and they have re-elected two of their repreſentatives, who ſupported that miniſtry when in office, and were the ſteady friends of their oppoſition when removed. The conteſt for Weſtminſter is ſtill undecided, and ſtill doubtful. It may furniſh amuſement for ſome future ſpeculatiſt to remark, that the women are unanimous on the ſide of Mr. Fox, who was never much celebrated for his gallantry.

But though the coalition be repulſed, it is not broken. Let it be remembered that its greateſt ſtrength conſiſts in the abilities of its leaders, which neither chance nor calumny, nor the inſtability of popular favour can take away, and that, though its power be repreſſed for a time, its ſpirit and its union are not extinct. Its adherents will form ſo ſtrong an oppoſition, as will overawe the miniſtry, and effectually deter them from acting with that promptitude, vigour, and deciſion which the deplorable ſituation of the country abſolutely requires. Its leading members are again placed in the ſame ſituation in which their popularity and their conſequence was originally acquired, and their adverſaries in that in which it was loſt—in which popularity was never long retained. It is not perhaps ſo true, that the preſent adminiſtration are popular, as that their predeceſſors were unpopular. There are but few of their warmeſt advocates who do not ſecretly cheriſh ſome other favourite arrangement of things, with which they would each be better ſatisfied. Thoſe who hated Lord North, and thoſe who hated Mr. Fox were undoubtedly the moſt numerous deſcriptions of men in the kingdom, and if their coalition united their friends, it united their enemies alſo. Whatever popularity adminiſtration does poſſeſs is derived ſolely from one of its members, and even this is rather inherited than acquired. It originates in a generous principle of ſupporting a maiden character, whoſe entrance into political life was marked with uncommon luſtre, and is founded rather on ſentiment than on reaſon and experience. The ſplendid ſucceſſes of his father's miniſtry flattered the ruling paſſion of the nation to its utmoſt extent, by giving us a decided ſuperiority over our natural rival, the object of perpetual jealouſy, fear, and hatred. The name of Pitt naturally excites a glow of animation and confidence in the breaſt of every true Engliſhman. A taſk of a very different nature awaits the ſon, in as much as it is more arduous and painful to reſtore the exhauſted ſtrength of a declining ſtate, than to wield its force when in full vigour.

But whatever may be the proſpects of either party, the reſtoration of our affairs is equally doubtful. It has long been the familiar ſaying of one of our oldeſt and wiſeſt ſtateſmen "that it is not on the cards to ſave us." The plan lately adopted of fortifying our coaſts againſt invaſion is an ominous circumſtance. We are ſurpriſed it ſhould ſo long have eſcaped the notice of declaimers on the times. Time was, when the terror of our name was a rampart of braſs, when England thought herſelf ſecure in the valour

lour of her ſons. Anciently Sparta had no walls, the valour of its inhabitants being their beſt ſecurity againſt the enemy, as long as they obſerved the laws of Lycurgus; but thoſe once broken, neither walls nor valour could protect them. *Invictam per quingentos annos præſtiterat ſevera diſciplina Lycurgi: intra annos haud multos divitiæ peſſumdedere.* But perhaps there is no ſuch certain prognoſtic of our approaching downfal, as the total diſregard of moral rectitude in all our political contentions. It is in vain that ſpeculative or deſigning men aſſail our ears with the din of reform, while the violation of every virtuous and ſacred tie among individuals is openly countenanced by all parties, whenever it can be made ſubſervient to their advantage. The bonds of ſociety are thus weakened in the great body of the people, who are taught that religion, morality, decency, gratitude—in ſhort, every conſideration of private virtue, may be ſacrificed without compunction at the ſhrine of paſſion or of intereſt. To make a convert in politics is now as eagerly ſought after, as formerly to make a convert in religion; nor is any one thought a leſs valuable acquiſition for having forfeited his ſmall remainder of honeſty and character by the change. If the ſalvation of the country were really at ſtake, we know not if the end would ſanctify ſuch means. *Non defenſoribus iſtis!* As ſcriptural alluſions have been of late ſo frequently employed in the ſenate, in default of better argument, we wiſh ſome zealous reformer would daily exclaim, "Woe unto you, Pittites and Foxites, hypocrites! for ye compaſs ſea and land to make one proſelyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of corruption than yourſelves."

This election has been diſtinguiſhed by an attempt to introduce an innovation repugnant to the genius of Engliſh repreſentation, by binding repreſentatives to obey implicitly the inſtructions of their conſtituents, or to reſign their ſeats. A teſt to that purpoſe was ſubſcribed by the candidates for the city of London, and by two of thoſe for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Byng rejected it in a manner that does honour to his candour and his ſpirit. This idea, if generally adopted, would render the third eſtate a democracy of the very worſt ſort. Setting aſide the utter impracticability of collecting the genuine ſenſe of numerous bodies of electors, on many occaſions, perhaps the chief excellence of repreſentation is to temper the violence and precipitancy which have ever attended the councils of the multitude. It is undoubtedly a delegated truſt, but a truſt to be exerciſed at diſcretion. Its views are not to be limited to the partial intereſts of individual bodies, but extended to the general benefit of the whole community. A Houſe of Commons without diſcretion would be a Houſe of Commons without power, and as ſuch could neither aſſiſt nor controul the executive power.

In proportion as democracy has prevailed in any form of government, the ſpirit of party has been found to prevail alſo. In this country they have been coeval, and of late years have produced peculiar effects. As the right to controul the executive power was frequently extended to dictate to it, whatever party could command a majority in parliament became poſſeſſed of the government. The favour of the ſovereign was found an uncertain road to preferment, and all who were ambitious of riſing in the ſtate bent their views to excel in parliamentary debate. The powers of men's minds have thus been called forth in an extraordinary degree, but unhappily, relying on this ſingle talent, they have been diverted from the more important ſtudies of the general and relative intereſts of nations. The ſtateſman has been loſt in the declaimer. In politics they have ſoared no higher than to the dexterous management of a party. The whole force of their abilities has been ſpent againſt one another, and whatever the national ſpirit has achieved in war has been infallibly loſt in negociation. Hence we have been over-reached by almoſt every foreign ſtate. Hence men have been appointed to offices and to commands, not in proportion to their merit, but to the rank they held in their reſpective parties, and we have been worſe ſerved in every department civil, naval, and military, than almoſt any other nation.

The enormous and growing accumulation of the national debt is an object of very ſerious concern, and more particularly ſo at the preſent juncture. We know not whether greater danger is to be apprehended from its continuance or annihilation. The practice of funding was unknown to antiquity. The treaſures of war were hoarded up in time of peace, and as the general attention of mankind was turned more to agriculture than to commerce, wars were maintained at leſs expence, and waged more by men than by money. Carthage is an exception from this rule, whoſe troops conſiſted almoſt entirely of mercenaries; and yet this city, which could not always afford them a general of her own, ſubdued nations, and was able to diſpute the empire of the world by means of money alone. But Carthage was the greateſt commercial ſtate of antiquity. The firſt inſtance of debt contracted on parliamentary ſecurity occurs in the reign of Henry VI. but this pernicious practice did not become perpetual, till the reign of William III. when it was adopted, as a ſure expedient of obliging the monied part of the nation to befriend the revolution intereſt. So far the project was wiſe and ſalutary, and, confined within moderate bounds, might have been beneficial to commerce, but though the juſtice of entailing endleſs taxes on poſterity, for advantages which might not be tranſmitted along with the burthens, might very fairly be queſtioned, ſo compendious a method of filling the Treaſury being once diſcovered, was purſued beyond all regard to moderation or policy, till at length the evil has reached ſuch a height, as to threaten to work its own cure, though with the ruin of thouſands. It may be ſaid that this ruin would involve only the mere ſtockholder, the moſt uſeleſs member of ſociety, whoſe life is paſſed in torpid indolence or taſteleſs luxury, without avocation and without employment; that the ſame degree of induſtry in the labouring part of the community will always maintain the ſame number of perſons in eaſe and affluence; and that it is of no importance to the ſtate how often property may be ſhifted, or the maſter and the driver of the coach change places.

Theſe

Theſe arguments are not convincing. The ruin would not be confined to the uſeleſs ſtockholder. Almoſt all who retire from a life of induſtry and uſefulneſs to enjoy the quiet and the comforts of age, place their money in the funds; are they and their families to be conſidered as uſeleſs? They would indeed be completely ſo, if reduced to poverty and a ſituation in life for which they are unqualified. If commerce be benefited by the funds, which is one of the chief arguments in their favour, then commercial people muſt be concerned in them, and as far as they are concerned they too muſt be ruined. No ſtate can flouriſh where wealth is not permanent, or at leaſt ſecure, and, at any rate, this tranſpoſition of maſter and coachman will hardly be thought a deſirable thing.

As among the connexions of the preſent miniſtry there are men famous for their ſkill in calculation, who may think themſelves obliged to ſupport their rank in the eſtimation of the world, by propoſing ſome ſcheme for the diminution of the national debt, it behoves the public to examine with the utmoſt care whatever propoſition may be brought forward for that purpoſe. The firſt rude or unſkilful hand that is permitted to tamper with public credit will level the whole airy fabric with the duſt. When theſe gentlemen ſhall point out a method of paying the debts of an individual by any other means than leſſening his expences or increaſing his income, we will then believe that the ſame principles may be applied with ſucceſs to the diſcharge of the public debt, without violating public faith. No one who recollects that the revenue is at preſent two millions annually deficient will be very apt to ſuppoſe that it can be much increaſed beyond making good that deficiency. If then the taxes be mortgaged to perpetuity for the intereſt, and the probability of raiſing a ſurplus extremely doubtful, it is not very likely that this or any future miniſtry will be poſſeſſed of ſuch rigid and ſteady frugality, as to make any conſiderable progreſs in the payment of the principal. Are we then on the eve of that criſis which has been ſo often predicted, when the nation muſt deſtroy public credit, or public credit will deſtroy the nation? We wiſh we could ſee ſufficient reaſon to be ſatisfied that we are not.

But ſuppoſing the immenſe ſums of which the revenue is defrauded to be brought into the Exchequer, and the unknown reſources of the country to enable us, for a few years longer, to go on adding millions to millions of debt, a practice ruinous beyond the evidence of a thouſand demonſtrations, the dangers that threaten public liberty are not leſs alarming than the annihilation of public credit. The great extent of the public debt, and the neceſſity of providing for the regular payment of the intereſt, ſeems to us to have wreſted from the hands of the Houſe of Commons their only conſtitutional weapon againſt the incroachments of the prerogative, the right of withholding ſupplies, and to have placed them impotent and defenceleſs in the hands of the executive power. The connexions of members with the proprietors of the various funds are become ſo cloſe, and their own particular concerns in them ſo great, as to render them more tenacious of public faith than prudence, policy, or even ſtrict juſtice requires. While an obſequious miniſter ſhall proceed with firmneſs and caution, while the invaſion of liberty ſhall be conducted by ſlow gradations, and each ſtep be covered by plauſible pretexts, it is not to be expected that any Houſe of Commons will reſort to means of oppoſition, by which their own intereſts, and thoſe of their friends, would be ſo materially affected. Or ſhould one be found bold enough to hazard the laſt extremity, they would find their efforts baffled by means of the popular odium that would infallibly be excited againſt them, and a new parliament would not only grant the miniſtry indemnity for the paſt, but ſupport for the future. It may be ſaid, that it is at all times eaſy to ſeparate the intereſt of the funds from the current ſervices of the year, and to provide for the one, and withhold the other; but this is much eaſier in ſpeculation than in practice, and would produce exactly the ſame effects, as it would ſink the price of ſtocks to almoſt nothing. If liberty ſhould ever be oppreſſed by theſe means, one conſolation at leaſt will remain. Thoſe who have contributed to eſtabliſh the uſurpation will be the firſt victims of its tyranny. The intereſt of two hundred and fifty millions will be too tempting a prey to eſcape the rapacity of a profuſe and thoughtleſs prince, or an improvident and needy miniſtry, no longer accountable for their actions. The money will be withdrawn on the plea of ſtate neceſſity, and under the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of being quickly replaced. The ſweets of the plunder once taſted, reſtitution will be as unthought of as impoſſible, and thoſe who have ſacrificed public principle to private advantage will expiate their ſhare in enſlaving their country by their own ruin.

To theſe looſe remarks, we ſhall ſubjoin the following contraſt, taken from a daily paper, between our own conduct and that of a rival nation, which we think both animated and juſt:—While we are engaged in a miſerable ſcene of political intrigue and party diſcord, while the higheſt characters in the empire are meanly employed in the traffic of faction, the King, miniſters, and nobility of France, the natural rival of England, are exerting their powers to make that kingdom the miſtreſs of the arts, and the emporium of the world. In every branch and department of ſcience, in all the great purſuits of a great nation, in the promotion of agriculture, the improvement of their manufactures, and the cultivation of the country and people, they have demonſtrated the moſt liberal and extenſive policy. While our preſſes have produced nothing but pamphlets and hand-bills, libels upon individuals, or inflammatory appeals to the populace, their preſs has been nobly employed in productions which will live for ever, and which are ſtandards in the art of printing—While our learned inſtitutions have been waſting their time, and degrading their characters, by factious diſputes about places and individuals, the ſocieties of France have been giving noble countenance to every promiſing diſcovery, and have promoted experiments in phyſics, and in all the arts by the moſt liberal encouragement. The court of France has ſet a grand example to the country

country to alleviate the rigours of the ſeaſon. The court of England has been too much occupied with the factions of the ſeaſon to liſten to the calamities—France, at this inſtant, is increaſing her marine, reſtoring her finances, abridging her expence, relieving her people, detaching ſquadrons to every corner of the globe, dictating to every civilized nation in arts as well as arms—and we are calling one another names, and quarrelling about preferment.

Theſe are conſiderations of a depreſſing nature. By ſome, perhaps, it may be thought better philoſophy to laugh at misfortunes which we cannot cure, and with the worthy knight*, the author of the following verſes, from every thing ſerious to extract matter for mirth and doggerel. The verſes are ſo far a curioſity, as they are the firſt of his own compoſition that any member has recited in parliament. Their being of an amphibious nature between poetry and politics prevented their inſertion laſt month. As the ſuperintendant of our poetical department denies their relation to the inſpirations of Apollo, we have placed them here, and if the reader recollects any deity or demon that preſides over politics, he may attribute them to his or her influence. Sir Richard ſaid they were the production of a ſleepleſs night, the ſeaſon in which ſuch agents are ſuppoſed to work.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the mover of the late humble, loyal, dutiful, reſpectful *addreſs* †.

WITH all humility I own
Thy power ſupreme to mount my throne;
And to thy guardian care I give
That *ſcare-crow* thing, *Prerogative.* (a)
O teach my crown to know its place,
Hide it beneath the *Speaker's mace.* (b)
To rule and reign be wholly thine;
The *name* of King be only mine.
All hail to thee Great CARLO KHAN! (c)
The Prince's Prince, *the People's Man.* (d)
I'll ne'er preſume to damp thy joy;
I'll now diſmiſs *the angry boy.* (e)
Tho' virtue be his only crime,
That's fault enough—*at ſuch a time.*
And for the reſt, I'll leave to you
The *terms of fair and equal* too. (f)
The Board's (g) before thee: all is thine,
So let thy needy jobbers dine.
But don't forget th' obſequious crew,
Of thy fair ſpouſe, *en cordon bleu.* (h)
Nor grudge with handfuls to ſolace
Old Iſrael's circumciſed race
Of uſeful friends, about *Duke's Place.* (i)

* Sir Richard Hill, Bart. † See our Mag. for March, p. 242, 246.

(a) Lord North's own expreſſion in a late ſpeech.

(b) It was propoſed by an honourable member to put the mace under the table, if the crown got the better in the late ſtruggle.

(c) Alluding to the print of Mr. Fox riding upon an elephant in the character of Carlo Khan.

(d) *The Man of the People* was the name by which Mr. Fox was diſtinguiſhed in the days of his popularity.

(e) The appellation given by Mr. Sheridan to Mr. Pitt, borrowed from the play of the Alchemiſt.

(f) The expreſſion ſo much agitated in the late attempts to bring about an union of parties.

(g) The Treaſury Board. (h) The French name for the blue ribband. (i) The Jews' quarter.

STATE PAPER.

At the Court at the Queen's Houſe, the 25th of March, 1784,
Preſent, the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

A New great ſeal of Great-Britain having been prepared by his Majeſty's chief engraver of ſeals, in purſuance of a warrant to him for that purpoſe, under his Majeſty's royal ſignature; and the ſame having been this day preſented to his Majeſty in council, and approved; his Majeſty was thereupon graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the ſaid new ſeal to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, and to direct that the ſame ſhall be made uſe of for ſealing all things whatſoever which paſs the great ſeal.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

SATURDAY, March 27.

THIS night's Gazette contains his Majeſty's proclamation, commanding all the peers of Scotland to aſſemble and meet at Holy-Rood-Houſe, in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 8th day of May, to nominate and chooſe the ſixteen peers. Likewiſe addreſſes to his Majeſty from the counties of Northampton, Leiceſter, and Warwick; the freeholders and inhabitants of Wenlock in Salop; town of Blandford Forum in Dorſetſhire; county and city of Aberdeen; and the royal borough of Wigtown, on the changes in the miniſtry, and the preſent ſituation of affairs.

TUESDAY, 30.

The election of repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London commenced at Guildhall. The uſual forms of nomination, &c. being gone through, a teſt was propoſed for the candidates to ſubſcribe, the purport of which was, that they would, to the utmoſt of their power, ſupport the inſtructions of their conſtituents, legally convened in Common-hall for that purpoſe, or reſign, if ſuch inſtructions ſhould militate againſt their judgement. This being unanimouſly approved of by the livery, and ſubſcribed by the ſeveral candidates, their names were ſeverally

put up. The Right Hon. William Pitt was propoſed by Alderman Sanderſon. The deciſion of the ſheriff not meeting the wiſhes of all parties, a poll was demanded for Brook Watſon, Eſq. Alderman Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewes, Alderman Sawbridge, Richard Atkinſon, Eſq. Right Hon. William Pitt, and Samuel Smith, jun. Eſq.

This night's Gazette contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the burghs of Anſtruther, Craill, and Week, in Scotland, on the preſent ſituation of affairs.

SATURDAY, April 3.

This night's Gazette contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the counties of York, Devon, Oxford, Somerſet, Denbigh, and Ayr, the town of Scarborough, and the town of Henley upon Thames, on the late changes in the miniſtry, &c.—Alſo his Majeſty's order in council, that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting upon all ſhips and veſſels coming from or through the Mediterranean be taken off, ſo far as reſpects ſhips and veſſels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from the iſland of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and that all ſuch ſhips, as alſo all ſhips and veſſels arriving from the town or port of Gibraltar, be permitted to diſcharge their reſpective ladings, without unpacking, opening, and airing, and without performing any quarantine, provided they bring with them clean bills of health, &c.

TUESDAY, 6.

Was opened in Weſtminſter-Abbey the monument which, by a vote of parliament, is erected to the late Earl of Chatham. There are ſix figures in this monument, and yet the idea on which it is deſigned is the ſimpleſt poſſible. Lord Chatham, with Prudence and Fortitude on a ſarcophagus, occupy the upper part; the lower groupe conſiſts of Britannia, ſeated on a rock, with the Ocean and the Earth at her feet, by which is exhibited the effect of his wiſdom and fortitude, in the greatneſs and glory of the nation. The ſtatue of the Earl is in his parliamentary robes; he is in the action of ſpeaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude ſtrongly expreſſing that ſpecies of oratory for which his lordſhip was ſo juſtly celebrated. Prudence has her uſual ſymbols, a ſerpent twiſted round a mirror; Fortitude is characteriſed by the ſhaft of a column, and is clothed in a lion's ſkin. The energy of this figure ſtrongly contraſts the repoſe and contemplative character of the figure of Prudence; Britannia, as miſtreſs of the ſea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune; Ocean is entirely naked, except that his ſymbol the dolphin is ſo managed that decency is perfectly ſecured with the leaſt poſſible detriment to the ſtatue; his action is agitated, and his countenance ſevere, which is oppoſed by the utmoſt eaſe in the figure of the Earth, who is leaning on a terreſtrial globe, her head crowned with fruit, which alſo lies in ſome profuſion on the plinth of the ſtatue. This monument is the work of Mr. Bacon, the ſame artiſt who executed that erected to his lordſhip at Guildhall. The inſcription is as follows:

Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a teſtimony to
The virtues and ability
of
WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham;
During whoſe adminiſtration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great-Britain
To an height of proſperity and glory
Unknown to any former age.

This day's Gazette contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the county of Caermarthen, the city of Carliſle, the borough of Scarborough, and the burgh of Kinghorn, on the late changes in the miniſtry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks arrived at the Secretary of State's office from America, with the ratification, on the part of Congreſs, of the treaties concluded with the United States by Great-Britain and the other powers engaged in the late war.

SATURDAY, 10.

The ſheriffs met at Guildhall to make a declaration of the poll for repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London, which cloſed on Tueſday. Mr. Pitt having declined on the ſecond day of the poll, and Mr. S. Smith on the third, on caſting up the books the numbers were for

	Tu.	*Wed.*	*Th.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*M.*	*Tu.*	*Total*
Watſon	101	717	1148	1057	497	718	551	4789
Lewes	90	637	1078	1008	488	724	537	4554
Newn.	100	635	1066	1010	482	684	494	4479
Sawbr.	73	435	673	573	292	420	357	2823
Atkinſon	57	362	583	614	293	471	434	2816

But a ſcrutiny being demanded in favour of Mr. Atkinſon, and *vice verſa* for Mr. Sawbridge againſt Mr. Atkinſon, the ſame was agreed to, and the neceſſary books and liſts ordered to be prepared for the purpoſe.

The laſt ſcrutiny for the city of London happened fifty years ago, viz. Tueſday the 9th of April, 1734, and it is remarkable that the majority, on the cloſe of the poll, was then as now only *ſeven*, the numbers being

For Boſworth — 3326
Selwyn — 3319

On the ſcrutiny it appeared that four perſons had polled for Boſworth whoſe company had no livery, viz. two gardeners, one druggiſt, and one longbow ſtring-maker, which reduced the total number of legal voters to 6641; and the number of voters diſqualified on each ſide being exactly 100, Mr. Boſworth was declared duely elected by a majority of *three*.

When a ſcrutiny is demanded, the candidates are immediately to nominate ſix ſcrutineers, and the preſiding officer, within ſix days, to deliver a true copy of the poll, ſigned by him. The ſcrutiny is then to begin within ten days after, and muſt be proceeded on day by day (Sundays excepted) to finiſh within fifteen days. Within four days after the ſcrutiny is finiſhed, declaration is to be made which of the candidates is duely elected, with the number of legal voters on the ſcrutiny.

This night's Gazette contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the boroughs of Hertford and Langport

Langport Eaſtover, in Somerſetſhire, on the late changes in the miniſtry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

This morning William Martin, William Proſſer, Richard M'Donagh, and William Smith, for divers robberies, were executed before Newgate.

SATURDAY, 17.

This night's Gazette contains his Majeſty's order in council, that there ſhall be the ſame drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties on merchandizes and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the iſlands, plantations, or colonies belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.—Alſo an addreſs to his Majeſty from the county of Buckingham on the late changes in the miniſtry, ſigned by 1472 perſons.

IRELAND.

THE Duke of Rutland, the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Dublin the 24th of February, and was received with the uſual ſolemnities. On the 26th the Earl of Northington, the late Lord Lieutenant, ſet out on his return to England.

March 20. The bill to amend defects in the repreſentation being read a ſecond time, General Flood moved for its being committed, when after much debate it was thrown out by a majority of 74; there being for it 85, againſt it 159. Thirty-two petitions were laid on the table of the Commons in favour of it, and two againſt it.

March 31. In the new bill for regulating the Poſt-Office, which paſſed the Houſe of Commons this day, it is required that the whole of the ſuperſcription of all franks be written by the members of either Houſe, together with the month and day of the month thereon at which time the letters were put in the Poſt-Office, otherwiſe the letters are chargeable.

April 1. A motion for granting protecting duties, ſimilar to thoſe under which the Britiſh woolen manufactures were firſt brought to maturity, was propoſed by Mr. Gardiner, as the only effectual means of relieving the diſtreſſes of the manufacturers all over the kingdom, which was loſt.

This, with the rejection of the bill for amending defects in the repreſentation, exaſperated the people ſo much, that on Monday the 5th of April a riotous mob forced into the body and gallery of the Houſe of Commons, threatening and inſulting the members who had voted againſt the protecting duties. The newſpapers had been previouſly filled with libellous and inflammatory paragraphs, ſome of which even went ſo far as to adviſe aſſaſſination. As ſoon as the tumult was ſuppreſſed, the Houſe proceeded againſt the printers, and next day the Lord-Mayor of Dublin was cenſured for not exerting himſelf to prevent the riots.

April 8. Mr. Forſter preſented a bill to ſecure the liberty of the preſs, by preventing the publication of falſe, ſeditious, and ſlanderous libels. The proviſions of the bill were, that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newſpaper ſhould be entered upon oath at the Stamp-Office, and the printer enter into a recognizance of 500l. to anſwer all civil ſuits that may be inſtituted againſt him for publication; and that, under a penalty, no money ſhould be received by them, or by any perſon for them, for inſerting or on pretence of leaving out any ſlanderous publications. This occaſioned much clamour and ferment, which were not entirely ſubſided when the laſt accounts came over.

April 12. The bill was conſiderably amended in the committee, only that clauſe being retained which obliges the printer of a newſpaper to put his name to it, and ſo much of the other clauſes as are neceſſary to carry that principle into effect. It paſſed the Houſe in this form.

EAST-INDIES.

Sunday, April 18.

THIS morning a packet was received at the India-Houſe, over-land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence:

That the ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Engliſh and Tippoo-Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general and council, who had deputed commiſſioners to Tippoo-Saib, for the final concluſion of the peace. That the peace between us and the Mahrattas was inviolably adhered to by them, and that Madhajee Scindia had written to Tippoo-Saib, to inform him, that unleſs he ſtrictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the Treaty concluded between them and the Engliſh, they would invade his country, and never make peace with him in future. Tippoo Saib had conſented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 26th of November.

Gen. Fullarton was on the borders of Tippoo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, 17 battalions of ſepoys, and 60 pieces of artillery ready to act, if Tippoo ſhould not conſent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart ſailed from Madras in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The Superbe man of war was loſt in Tellicherry Roads in October; all her people ſaved, except two ſailors.

The accounts that have been publiſhed of the puſillanimity of Tippoo-Saib but ill agree with the former deſpatches from the Eaſt-Indies, which repreſent that chief as inclined to continue the war with the Engliſh, though deſerted by the French, and every one of the Aſiatic princes. He is ſaid to have publiſhed a manifeſto, that now is the time to curtail the power of all European plunderers, who only ſollicit peace to begin a new war with recruited finances; and he concludes this manifeſto with calling on the native princes to reſcue themſelves from the moſt humiliating ſlavery, and their country from oppreſſion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE blockade of Dantzick has been raiſed by the Pruſſian troops, on the Dantzickers permitting the paſſage of proviſions to the Pruſſian

territories, *salvo jure*. It was done at the requeſt of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The order is dated the 20th of January, and the King of Pruſſia has publiſhed his reaſons for raiſing the ſaid blockade, in the following ſtate paper which was publiſhed by the court of Berlin, January 20th, 1784:

WHEN her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia offered, in November laſt, her mediation to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in order to ſettle the diſpute with the city of Dantzick concerning the free paſſage, and requeſted him to raiſe the blockade of that city, her Majeſty aſſured the King at the ſame time, that ſhe would have it ſignified to the magiſtrate of Dantzick to allow, in return, to the Pruſſian ſubjects a free navigation, unlimited, till the iſſue of the negociation was known. The King of Poland's Charge des Affaires at Berlin, Mr. Zablocki, informed, likewiſe, the miniſters, in a memorial dated Jan. 9, "That his Majeſty the King of Poland had ſignified to the magiſtrate of Dantzick his pleaſure to allow by all means to the Pruſſian ſubjects a *free paſſage*, for an unlimited time, till the final concluſion of the treaty, and without any other condition than that of *ſalvo jure*. His Majeſty having reaſon to expect that the city would follow his directions he hoped his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia would, in return, be ſo generous as to order the blockade to be raiſed." The aforeſaid intimation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the ſaid command of his Majeſty the King of Poland, was ſo well followed by his always *obedient* city of Dantzick, that on the day before the departure of the Pruſſian Reſident, Mr. Bucholtz, for Warſaw, he received from the Poliſh commiſſary, Count d'Unruh, a declaration of the city to the following purpoſe:

"That the ſeveral orders of the city would be found ready and willing to allow a free paſſage upon the Viſtula and the high roads, for all kinds of proviſions for the Pruſſian ſubjects living about Dantzick, *ſalvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the concluſion of the negociation, which was to be carried on there under the mediation which her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia had graciouſly condeſcended to grant to the city.' This arrogant declaration, not only contrary to his Majeſty's moſt juſt demands, but framed in direct oppoſition to the deſire of the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Poland, and containing not leſs than five reſtrictions, would have ſufficiently juſtified his Majeſty to continue the reprifals commenced againſt the city of Dantzick. However, his Majeſty having conſidered that the Magiſtrate of Dantzick, according to all circumſtances, is not able to form any well-digeſted reſolution, nor to exerciſe any authority over the citizens; that their declaration reſpecting the free paſſage, whether limited or not, on account of the froſt having put a ſtop to the navigation would be of no conſequence; that the ſeat of the negociation has been transferred from Dantzick to Warſaw, and that the continuation of the blockade during the ſame would fall too hard upon, and be the deſtruction of the country people inhabiting the territory of Dantzick, and make them ſuffer for the obſtinacy of the citizens, who think themſelves ſufficiently ſheltered behind their fortifications. His Majeſty's well known generoſity, and particularly his regard for the mediation of her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Poland, induced his Majeſty to order General d'Eglofſtein to diſcontinue, for ſome time, the blockade, but at the ſame time to deliver to the Poliſh Commiſſary, Count d'Unruh, the following written declaration, to be forwarded by him to the Magiſtrate of Dantzick:

The commiſſary of the King of Poland, Count d'Unruh, delivered to the Pruſſian Reſident, Mr. Bucholtz, the 9th of January, being the day before his return to Warſaw, a memorial to the magiſtrate of Dantzick, which ſhould contain their acknowledgement of the *intermiſtice ſalvo jure*, and the purport of which is as follows: that the orders of the city of Dantzick would be found willing to allow a free paſſage upon the Viſtula and the high roads, for all kinds of proviſions for the Pruſſian ſubjects in the environs of the city, *ſalvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the end of the negociation, to be carried on (at Dantzick) under the mediation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. This declaration contains no leſs than five reſtrictions; it allows the free navigation only

1ſt. To the Pruſſian ſubjects in the environs of Dantzick.

2d. Only for articles of proviſion.

3d. Only upon the high roads ſo called.

4th. Only till the end of the negociation to be carried on under the mediation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

5th. Only in ſo far as the negociation is to be carried on at Dantzick.

It is obvious, and needs no explanation, that this declaration of the city of Dantzick is contrary to the juſt demands of his Majeſty, and directly oppoſite to the aſſurances given him by the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Poland, that the city of Dantzick ſhould allow to his ſubjects a free and unlimited paſſage till the end of the negociation.

His Majeſty, therefore, cannot accept on any conſideration whatever this unbecoming and offenſive declaration, and ſolemnly rejects the ſame. However, as a convincing proof of his Majeſty's friendſhip and unlimited regard for the interceſſion, requeſt, and mediation of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties of Ruſſia and Poland, and to alleviate the diſtreſs of the probably-innocent inhabitants of the Dantzick territory, his Majeſty will for the preſent withdraw his troops from the territory of Dantzick, provided the city of Dantzick ſhall, without loſs of time, ſend their deputies duly empowered to Warſaw, there to treat with his Majeſty's plenipotentiary under the mediation of the Ruſſian envoy, and to ſettle the matter finally within a ſhort and fixed time, at leaſt before the opening of the navigation upon the viſtula; but if ſuch an agreement ſhould not take place during that time, the two mediating powers, according to their own juſt way of thinking, will not blame his Majeſty, if, in ſupport of his well-founded rights, and the preſervation of his ſubjects, he renews his reprifals againſt the city of Dantzick, and purſues them with greater rigour than before.

BIRTHS.

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Feb. 14. RIGHT Hon. Lady Louiſa Macdonald, a ſon.—19. Lady of the Right Hon. William Grimſtone, a daughter.—27. Counteſs of Aylesford, a ſon.—*March* 13. Lady of the Hon William Irby, a ſon.—Lady of General Arnold, a ſon.—17. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Audley, a ſon.—Lady of Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. a ſon.—26. Lady of John Robinſon, Eſq. a daughter and a ſon.—31. The Baroneſs Kutzleben, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. REV. Thomas Lund, rector of Barton, near Malton, to Miſs Lucy Diſney, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Diſney, of Pontefract.—26. John Boyd, Eſq. ſon of Sir John Boyd, Bart. to Miſs Harley, youngeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.—*March* 6. The Rev. Dr. Jubb, canon of Chriſt-Church, to Mrs. Myddelton, of Windſor.—12. Sir Godfrey Turner, to the Hon. Miſs Howell.—13. The Hon. Capt. Monſon, of the 3d Regiment of dragoon guards, to Mrs. Smith, of Horkſley.—16. William Eſdaile, Eſq. Banker, in Lombard-Street, to Miſs Jefferies, daughter of Edward Jefferies, Eſq. treaſurer of St. Thomas's Hoſpital—18. Richard Maſters, Eſq. major of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miſs Iſabella Frances Egerton, youngeſt daughter of the late Col. Egerton—18. Thomas Halſey, Eſq. of Great Gaddeſden, member of parliament for the county of Hertford, to Miſs Sarah Crawley, youngeſt daughter of the late John Crawley, Eſq. of Stockwood, Bedfordſhire.—Lately, Lieut. Col. Downs, of the firſt reg. of dragoon guards, to Miſs Jane Stockport.—The Rev. Mr. Giſborne, of Derby, to Miſs Babington, only ſiſter of Thomas Babington, Eſq. of Temple Rhodeley.—*April* 2. In Scotland, Capt. Hay, of Mount Blairy, to Miſs E. Robinſon, of Banff—3. Sir John Sheffield, Bart. to Miſs Charlotte Sophia Digby, eldeſt daughter of the Dean of Durham.—11. George Spiller, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, barriſter at law, to Miſs Caroline Tinker, youngeſt daughter of the late Bladen Tinker, Eſq. of Weybridge, in Surrey.—7. Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Howell.—11. Oſmond Beauvoir, Eſq. of Downham, in Eſſex, to Miſs Ann Maria Whirledge, of Colcorton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Benjamin Hunter, Eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Haſſel, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk.—13. Lord Napier, to Miſs Clavering, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.—17. At Eaſt-Bourn, in Suſſex, the Rev. Morgan Davis, to Miſs Auger, of that place.—19. Walter Niſbet, Eſq. of Grafton-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, to Miſs Anne Parry, youngeſt ſiſter of Richard Parry, of Llanrahaiaden, in the county of Denbigh, Eſq. and niece to the preſent governour of Barbadoes.

DEATHS.

ON the 28th of September laſt, at Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies, Major Donald Mackay, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, ſon of the late Robert Mackay, of Iſlandhanda, Eſq.—Same month, at Madras, William Tierney, Eſq. ſecretary to the late Sir Eyre Coote.—The Count of Albany (the Pretender, as he has been commonly called for ſome time paſt) died at Florence of an apoplexy, on the 23d of January, in the 64th year of his age, having been born on the 31ſt of December, 1720, N. S.—Since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he was obliged to depart out of France, he has had little opportunity of ſhowing himſelf to the world—He married the Princeſs Louiſa Maximiliana de Stolberg Guederan, on the 17th of April, 1722, but they have had no iſſue; ſo that the male line of the royal family of Stuart is now reduced to the Cardinal alone, after giving kings to Scotland for three or four hundred years, and, by the princeſſes of it, ſovereigns to almoſt all Europe.—*Feb.* 1. At Ravenſworth-caſtle, near Durham, the Right Hon. Henry Liddel, Lord Ravenſworth. By his death, the title of Baron Ravenſworth, for want of male iſſue, is extinct; but his lordſhip being an Engliſh baronet, that honour deſcends to his brother, Thomas Lyddel, of the county of Durham, Eſq.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Neil M'Lean, of the 9th regiment of foot.—The Rev. Mr. Brook, rector of Swainſthorp and Kirby.—4. At Sevenhampton, near Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. Dr. Warneford.—At Beccles, aged 102, Mr. Robert Boon.—6. W Prinn, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace for the county of Glouceſter.—7. At Fladbury, in Worceſterſhire, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Henry Vernon, upwards of fifty years rector of that place,—8. John Darker, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives for the town of Leiceſter, and Treaſurer to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.—11. Aged 100, Mr. Peck, muſician, of Bath.—In the 100th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. William Stackwood, rector of Henley, Oxon.—At Hedgeerly, in Buckinghamſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, relict of the Hon. Francis Stewart.—12. The Rev. Henry Sleech, A. M. Fellow of Eton college.—13. In the 71ſt year of his age, Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and preſident of the Society of Antiquaries.—Captain Moſtyn of the navy, killed in a duel with Lieut. Clarke of the African corps. The duel originated in a trifling diſpute in a coffee-houſe.—The 18th, at Great Offley, near Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire, the Rev. Mr. Gervas Jones, miniſter of that pariſh, and alſo of King's-Walden, and Hollwell. He was a good chriſtian and a very worthy man, and died univerſally lamented. He came from Cowbridge, in Glamorganſhire.—19. At his houſe on Turnham-Green, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Morell, the learned and induſtrious improver of Ainſworth's dictionary, &c. &c.—21. The Rev. Dr. Gough, rector of Wrabneſs, and vicar of Little Clacton, both in Eſſex.—Sir Robert Harland, Bart, admiral of the blue. He was made a lieutenant in the navy, Feb. 25, 1742, a captain, March 19, 1746, and an admiral, October 28, 1770. On the 19 of March, 1771, he was created a baronet of this kingdom, and appointed to the command in the Eaſt-Indies in the ſame year. He is ſucceeded in title by his only ſon, now Sir Robert Harland, Bart. a cornet in the firſt regiment of dragoons.—22. The Rev. Mr. Lowry, M. A. late fellow of Queen's-College, and upwards of 31 years rector of Charleton-upon-Otmere, in Oxfordſhire.—In the 79th year of this age, the Rev. Owen Jones, prebendary of Sutton, and brother

brother to the late Arthur Jones, Eſq.—25. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline, Baroneſs Forreſter, relict of the late George Cockburne, Eſq. comptroller of the navy. Her ladyſhip is ſucceeded in title by her only daughter Anna Maria, now Lady Forreſter.—28. At Southampton, aged 97, the Rev. Richard Moodie.—Lately, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh, A. M. rector of Buckland, in Glouceſterſhire, and late head maſter of the King's ſchool at Cheſter.—At Caſtle Caldwell, in Ireland, Sir James Caldwell, Bart. Count of Milan, and of the holy Roman Empire.—Her Royal and Serene Highneſs Princeſs Frederica Louiſa, Margravine Dowager of Anſpach, mother to the reigning Margrave, and ſiſter to his Pruſſian Majeſty, in the 70th year of her age.—*Mar.* 3. At Romney, aged 108 years, the Widow Poore.—4. At Lord Camelford's, at Peterſham, in Surrey, aged 90, Pinckney Wilkinſon, Eſq. of Burnhams, in Norfolk, member of parliament for Old Sarum.—5. Prince Frederick Erneſt of Yſemburgh and Budengen, in the 75th year of his age.—6. The Right Hon. Lady Holmes, of the Iſle of Wight, relict of the late Lord Holmes.—At Garſwould, in Lancaſhire, Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.—The Honourable the Champion, John Dymocke, Eſq. who is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Lewis Dymocke, Eſq. now Champion of England.—Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls, to which office he was appointed the 27th of Nov. 1764, on the death of Sir Thomas Clarke.—7. At Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire, Mrs. Perrot, relict of the Hon. Mr. Baron Perrot.—At Canterbury, aged 75, John Darkyn, Eſq. M. D.—8. The Right Hon. Catharine, Counteſs Dowager of Lichfield, relict of Robert Earl of Lichfield, and ſiſter of Sir James Stenhouſe, Bart. of Radley, in the county of Berks.—9. Charles Garth, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Exciſe, recorder of the Borough of Deviſes, and formerly one of the repreſentatives of that Place.—10. In the pariſh of Walton, in Somerſetſhire, Eliſabeth Broadmead, aged 117.—12. at Kirby Beddon, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, vicar of Guieſt, in Norfolk.—15. The Rev. Dr. Franklin, rector of Braiſted in Kent, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and formerly fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and Greek profeſſor in that univerſity.—16. In the 100th Year of his age, Mr. Barret, of Yarmouth.—18. Charles Bromfield, Eſq. late land ſurveyor in the Cuſtom-houſe.—19. At Worksop, near Nottingham, George Dunſton, Eſq. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, when hunting with Lord Monſon's hounds, on Budby foreſt.—At Eaſt-Bergholt, in Suffolk, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Money, rector of Stratford St. Mary, in the ſame county, and of Bracon-Aſh, in Norfolk.—21. the Rev. Mr. Hawes, prebendary of Chicheſter, and rector of Berwick, in the county of Suſſex.—24. At Maiſemore, near Glouceſter, the Rev. Mr. Pitt, rector of little Barrington.—At Kennington, in Surrey, Mathew Morley, M. D.—27. Ralph Bigland, Eſq. principal King of Arms.—At Chewton Mendip, Thomas Pope, aged 101: He could walk ten miles in a day in his 100th year.—29. In London, aged 63, the Rev. Robert Bernard Grant, preſident of the Scotch college, at Douay, and brother german to the Abbe Grant, at Rome.—Lately, Thomas Keymer, Eſq. barriſter at law, and ſteward of the Marſhalſea Court.—At Darlington, in the county of Durham, aged 107, John Nicholls.—The Rev. Henry Dangerfield, vicar of Goodrich and Roſs, in Herefordſhire.—At Alnwick, Hugh Rowland Hughes, Gent. aged 114 years, 11 months, and 27 Days. He married, in the year 1700, Mary Williams, by whom he had nine children. In the year 1721 he married Margaret Roberts, and had five children: In the year 1735 he married Mrs. Mary ach Richard Prys, of Dinas, in Angleſea, and had two children: and in the year 1748, he married Margreat ach Robert Evan, of Caernarvon, and has left her a widow with ſeven children, all alive, men and women.—In the Nancy packet, Capt. Haldane, loſt off Scilly on her return from the Eaſt-Indies, Mrs. Cargill, late Miſs Brown, the celebrated ſinger. She was reported to have died on her paſſage to India, and her death was inſerted in our laſt volume (p. 372) which our readers are requeſted to correct.—Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq. who ſerved for the borough of Aldborough in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments, and was many years principal ſtorekeeper of the Ordnance.—Lately, Capt. Broderick Hartwell, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.—At Llanowddyn, Montgomeryſhire, in the 113th year of his age, Mr. Lewis Jones, of Llechwedd Du.—At Stockwell, aged 89, the Rev. Dr. Hoſkins.—*April* 1. In Saliſbury, Sir Alexander Powell, Knt. many years deputy recorder of that city, and recorder of Blandford.—2. Near Trim, in the county of Meath, the Right Hon. Cadwallader Davis, Lord Blayney.—At Berwick, aged 86, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Purves, ſiſter to the Earl of Marchmont.—3. In St. Stephen's Green Dublin, the Right Hon. John Gore, Baron Annaly of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench in Ireland, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council in the ſaid kingdom. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, the title is extinct. The principal part of his fortune devolves to the Malone family.—4. Suddenly, at Framlingham, in Suffolk, as he was undreſſing to go to bed, having ſpent a chearful evening with a friend, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, rector of Eaſton and Dalinghoe, in Suffolk, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Framlingham.——Mrs. Wilkes, wife of John Wilkes, Eſq. Alderman of Farringdon-ward Without, and chamberlain of this city.—5. At Lewes, the Rev. Thomas Hurdis, D. D. canon of Windſor, and reſidentiary of Chicheſter. He was forty years private ſecretary and domeſtick chaplain to his Grace the late Duke of Newcaſtle.—At Stoke-hall, in the county of Derby, the Rev. John Simpſon.—6. at Rouen in Normandy, John Hanbury, Eſq. repreſentative in the three laſt parliaments for the county of Monmouth, and lately elected a fourth time for the ſaid county.—7. The Rev. Leyſon Lewis, vicar of Cayo, in Caermarthenſhire.—8. At Selbourn, Hants, the Rev. Andrew Etty, B. D. rector of that place, and of Whitchurch in Oxfordſhire.—10. The Rev. Mr. Bell, vicar of Clare, in Suffolk. The living is in the gift of the crown.—At Kenwood, aged 76.

76, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Mansfield, ſiſter to the late Earl of Winchelſea, and 48 years wife of the Earl of Mansfield.—14. At Prior's Marſhton, Warwickſhire, Thomas Baſely, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county.—15. At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of St Stephen, Walbrook.—18. At Hammerſmith, the Rev. Dr. Weale, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.—Lately, at Little Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, in the 44th year of his age, John Nelthorpe, Eſq. who was high ſheriff for the county of Lincoln, in the year 1775.—Charles Buckle, Eſq. many years recorder of Southwold in Suffolk, and ſteward of Norwich.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, *Jan.* 31, 1783.

THE King has been pleaſed to grant to his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, during his natural life, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Lovaine, baron of Alnwick in Northumberland; with remainder to his grace's ſecond ſon, Algernon Percy, Eſq. (commonly called Lord Algernon Percy) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—To the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford; with remainders to the Hon. George Thynne, ſecond ſon, the Hon. John Thynne, third ſon, and the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and every other ſon and ſons ſeverally and ſucceſſively, of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and the reſpective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.—To Edward Eliot, of Port-Eliot, in Cornwall, Eſq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the like dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the ſaid county of Cornwall.—Richard Gamon, Eſq. to be one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners for the management of the duties on ſalt.—Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. to the office of keeper of the rolls and records of the court of Chancery, in the Tower of London.——*Feb.* 9. The Right Hon. George Lenox, commonly called Lord George Lenox, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.——10. The Earl of Effingham, to the office of maſter and worker of his Majeſty's Mint.——The Right Hon. George Henry Lenox (commonly called Lord George Henry Lenox) to be conſtable of the Tower of London, and alſo to be his Majeſty's lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the Tower hamlets.——Sir Edmund Affleck, Bart. promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue.——11. His Grace Charles Duke of Rutland to be Lieutenant-General and General-Governour of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.——13 Colonel Hulſe, comptroller of the houſehold.——Col. Stephens, and Lieut. Col. St. Leger, grooms of the bed-chamber.——Major Churchill and the Hon. Captain Ludlow, equerries to the Prince of Wales.——21. Lieutenant-General William Auguſtus Pitt to be commander in chief of his Majeſty's land forces in Ireland.——23. Benjamin Thompſon, Eſq. colonel of his Majeſty's regiment of American dragoons.——And James Patey, Eſq. ſheriff of the county of Berks.

BANKRUPTS.

STEPHEN Northouſe, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, innholder.—Tho. Laundry, of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonſhire, grocer.——John Elworthy, of Chard, in Somerſetſhire, linen-draper.—Mary Dare, of the Minories, in St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, oil and colour woman.—Thomas Thomas, now or late of Llandovery, in Caermarthenſhire, mercer.—Samuel Harriſon, of Bath, dealer in wines and ſpirituous liquors.—Richard Fielding Moyſe, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, linen-draper.—Thomas Robſon, of Pall-Mall, Weſtminſter, Middleſex, hatter.—Moſes Harris, of Brown-End, Northchurch, Hertfordſhire, paper-maker.—Marmaduke Teaſdale, of Scotland-yard, Middleſex, money-ſcrivener.—Iſaac Ivory, late of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Without, hat-maker.—Matthew Pagan, late of Bell's-Buildings, Saliſbury-ſquare, London, merchant.——James Brown, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, crape-maker.—Joachim Famin, late of Moorfields, merchant, but now a priſoner in the King's-Bench priſon, late partner with Peter Rodolphus Utermarck and James Lewis Adam, of Moorfields, merchants.—William Jackſon, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, carpenter and builder.—Ambroſe Moore, of Noble-ſtreet, Foſter-lane, London, ſtocking-trimmer.—John Fraſer, of New-court, Swithin's-lane, London, merchant (carrying on trade under the firm of John Fraſer and Co.)—Peter Collins, of Iſlip, Northampton, merchant.—Thomas Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, Lancaſter, merchant and cotton manufacturer.——Edward Eagleton, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, tea-dealer.—Callingwood Ward, of Birmingham, gun-maker.—William Ward, late of Biddeford, but now of Winckleigh, in Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper.—Henry Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, near Lewes, in Suſſex, timber-merchant.—Henry Morris, formerly of Fleet-ſtreet, London, ſilverſmith, but now of Hammerſmith, in Middleſex, dealer.—John Evans, of Broad-ſtreet, Ratcliff-Highway, dealer.—Samuel Leman, of Hoxne, in Suffolk, grocer.—William Walker, late of Sudbury, in Suffolk, factor.——Richard Chaney, of Old-ſtreet-road, St. Luke, Old-ſtreet, ſoap-maker.—William Walter, of Oxford-ſtreet, Middleſex, haberdaſher.—Matthew Haynes and Matthew Samuel Haynes, of High-Holbourn, warehouſemen and copartners.—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, in Berks, mealman and barge-maſter.—John Sanders, of St. Paul, Shadwell, mariner.—Edward Gamman, of Carey-ſtreet, ſtable-keeper.—Mark Ridgeway, late of Ironmonger-lane, London, but now of Hoxton, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Iriſh factor and broker.—Owen Meredith, of Glyn-Malden, near Dolgelly, in Merionethſhire, timber-merchant.—John Hudſon, of Eaſt-Retford, in Nottinghamſhire, innholder.—Joſeph Colen, of Stratford, in Eſſex, plumber.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C reduced	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. consols.	Long Ann.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann. Shut	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann. Shut	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Wind Deal	Weath. London
26	119⅝		58⅜ a ⅝	77 ½	17¾	12⅝	126		21 dif.	65½			16¾		N	Rain
27			58⅜ a ⅝	77 ½	17¾	12⅝			20			58⅛	16⅝		N	Snow
28	Sunday														N W	Fair
29	119¼		58 ½ a ⅝	77 ¼	17	12⅛			19						N	Rain
30			58⅛ a 57⅞	76 ⅝	17	12			18			57⅞			S W	
31			57¾ a 58		17	12	125½		18				19		N W	
1			58 a ¼		17	12⅛	125¼		17				18½		N E	
2	118½		58 ¼ a ½		17	12⅛	125½		17				18⅛		S E	Fair
3			58 ⅜ a ⅝	76 ¼	17½				20			57⅞	18	1	S E	
4	Sunday														N E	
5	119¾		58 ⅝ a ⅞		17½	12	126		13						N W	
6	120¼		58¾ a 59⅛		17	12	126		17			58¼	18	1	N E	
7			59 a 58⅜		17	12	126						18		N E	
8			58⅞ a 59		17¼	12½	126¼		22				18⅛	1	N E	Rain
9	Holiday														N E	
10			59 ⅛		17⅞	12⅝	126½						18⅛	Par.	N E	
11	Sunday														S W	
12	Holiday														S W	
13	Ditto														N W	
14	Ditto														N E	Fair
15			59 ⅛ a ¼		17⅞	12⅝	126½					58⅛	18⅜	3 Dif.	N E	
16			59 ⅛ a 59		17⅞	12		54¼					18½		N E	Rain
17	120		58⅞ a ⅞		17⅝	12½	124						18		N W	Fair
18	Sunday														W	
19			58 ⅛ a ⅜	75 ¼	17⅝	12⅛		53½					18	1	S	Rain
20			58 ⅛ a ⅜		17	12⅛	125½	54					17¾	1	E	
21	116	57 ⅝	58 a ¼	75	17	12⅛		54⅛					17¾	Par.	S W	Fair
22	116	57	58 a ¼	75	17	12⅛	125		11	65¼		58⅛	17¾	Par.	S W	
23	116	57	58 a ¼	75	17		125		10				17⅛		S W	Rain
24		57	58 a ½	75	17⅛	12½			9				17⅛		S W	Hail
25															S W	Fair

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.